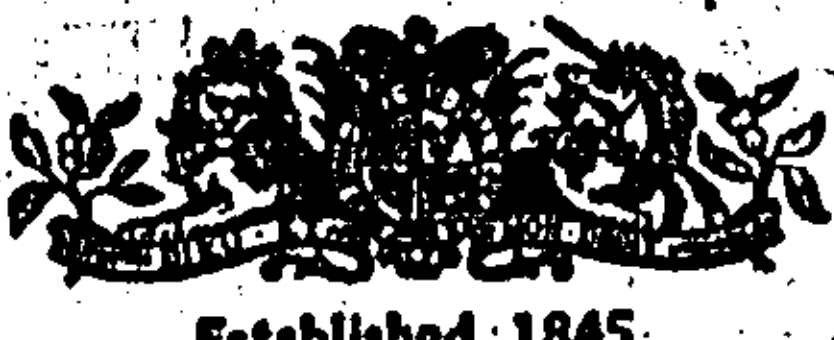


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Korean Armistice

THE signing of an armistice at Panmunjom is the most momentous international event of the past three years, for it signifies not only the immediate cessation of wasteful and fruitless hostilities, but may well presage a new era in the Far East. Spontaneous expressions of rejoicing over the conclusion of a Korean truce are hardly to be expected—negotiations have dragged on for so long that their final crystallisation into a mutually acceptable document of conditions leaves the world cautiously hopeful rather than jubilant. Moreover, in the background, there lurks a fear that the South Korean Government, who will have nothing to do with an armistice, may still engage in some sort of action that will be regarded by the Communists as a violation of its terms, and render it null and void. The public announcement by South Korean leaders that they will abide by the Armistice conditions for 180 days offers a measure of reassurance, yet it is not easy to forget the hostility which President Syngman Rhee has displayed to the recent negotiations at Panmunjom, nor his wilfully compromising action in releasing thousands of anti-Communist North Korean prisoners. That the United Nations Command will sign the armistice in all good faith need not be doubted anywhere, and the hope, even if not the conviction, remains that the Communists have the same honest intentions of carrying out its provisions. Because of the procrastinations and tendentiousness of the Communists during the two years of truce negotiating, there is a natural inclination to regard their motives with suspicion. Nevertheless, it would now seem that they seriously desire to end the hostilities in Korea.

WILE the conditions applying to a cease-fire are quite normal and follow traditional lines, some of the other terms of the armistice are somewhat unusual and they create delicate problems of procedure. The most exceptional of the provisions is that which permits Communist prisoners of war who indicated they do not wish to be repatriated. These "explaners" are given the right to try and persuade such prisoners that they have nothing to fear by being sent back to Communist areas. This is, unquestionably, a risky concession: the danger of moral intimidation cannot be ruled out, nor the possibility that should these "explaners" fail to convince what they consider a sufficient number of disaffected prisoners to agree to repatriation, the Communists will refuse to honour the armistice agreement. The Communists have 90 days in which to persuade prisoners to accept repatriation and it can be expected they will insist upon using the whole of this period for the curious task they have given themselves. It will be a crucial testing time for the Reds whose attitude will offer an important pointer to the prospects of holding a political conference which is provided for under the terms of the armistice. Thus an armistice begins, but accentuated by several large marks of interrogation. Its aim is to lead to a permanent peace settlement in Korea, and in due course to a wider agreement on other political problems in the Far East. But none of this can be taken for granted. The immediate hope is that nothing will be done to violate the essential conditions of the armistice.

KOREAN ARMISTICE SIGNED

Ceremony Completed In Seven Minutes FIGHTING TO COME TO AN END AT 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

PANMUNJOM, JULY 27.

THE KOREAN ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED AT 10.01 A.M. TODAY, BRINGING AN END TO THREE YEARS OF STALEMATED WAR BUT NO GUARANTEE OF PEACE TO KOREA OR THE WORLD.

THE GUNS WILL BE SILENCED AT 10.01 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

Allied commanders warned their men to remain alert and remember that today's historic events brought only a "suspension of hostilities." The UN chief delegate, Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, walked into the ceremony hall at exactly 10 a.m., sat down and immediately signed the first copy of the bulky document.

The signing of the Korean armistice was completed at 10.07 a.m.

North Korean General Nam Il finished signing his copies at 10.06 a.m., and Gen. Harrison signed his final paper at 10.07 a.m.

The UN Commander-in-Chief, General Mark Clark, was waiting in his advance headquarters at Munsan to sign in a separate ceremony later today. Other copies will be dispatched to the Communist commanders, Marshal Kim Il-sung and Chinese Gen. Peng Teh-huai, whose refusal to attend a Panmunjom ceremony covered by the Allied press resulted in a decision to have only the chief armistice delegates sign jointly.

The armistice becomes effective 12 hours after the Panmunjom ceremony.

Seventy-two hours later, both opposing armies must withdraw two kilometers each from the cease-fire line to form a buffer zone across the peninsula.

Lt. Gen. Harrison arrived at Panmunjom at 8.30 a.m. He left his helicopter and walked past a line of UN Command guards representing all units and services fighting in Korea.

Gen. Harrison was accompanied by Rear-Adm. John D. Daniel, a member of the delegation. The chief UN delegate saluted the snappy honour guard in their multi-coloured uniforms representing the armed might of the United Nations.

He went into the UN Command staff tent before the signing hour came.

The Communist delegation had arrived in jeeps five minutes earlier.

Within 72 hours of the signing, troops of both sides will withdraw two kilometers (one and a quarter miles) all along the 150-mile front line.

A demilitarised zone between the two armies will be supervised by a Military Armistice Commission of both sides, with teams of neutral observers from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland.

In addition, a repatriation commission, consisting of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and India, will supervise the exchange of prisoners.

First news that the two-year-old armistice negotiations to end the war, which began between North and South Korea on June 25, 1950, and spread to the United Nations and Communist China, had been successfully concluded, was given by General Mark Clark yesterday.

A communiqué from the Communist Chinese and North Korean negotiators also announced agreement had been reached.

But the Communist announcement said United States assurances would remain to be carried out. The truce test would be whether all United Nations forces, including South Koreans, would stop fighting within 12 hours and withdraw from the demarcation line within 72 hours—United Press and Reuters.

The agreement applied to all Army, Naval and Air Forces of the Communist and United Nations Command.

A separate agreement, signed on June 8 dealing with the fate of prisoners unwilling to be repatriated, was released by the State Department with the text of the truce agreement.

It set up a Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission composed of Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and India, to whom the unwilling prisoners would be turned over.

Both sides would have 90 days to persuade the prisoners to accept repatriation. But if this persuasion failed, the question of the disposition of these prisoners would be submitted to the political conference.

If the political conference reached no decision within 30 days, they would be given civilian status and released. Prisoners who chose to go to neutral nations would be assisted to do so by the Repatriation Commission and the Red Cross Society of Italy.

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Quins' 10th Birthday



Birthday line-up of Maria Christina, Maria Fernandina, Maria Esther, Carlos and Franco, the famous Diligente quins of Argentina, who have just celebrated their tenth birthday in Rio de Janeiro—London Express.

Four Big Issues To Be Raised

(Our Own Correspondent) London, July 27.

The Daily Express Political Correspondent reports today that Britain is to demand a much bigger say in the Korean truce conference than she had in the truce negotiations.

Already urgent signals have been sent to the Empire governments to pave the way for a joint Empire approach to vital issues now being raised.

For with the Korean armistice comes—hopes of a general Far East settlement involving these major points:

1. Ending of Chinese Communist help for the rebels in Indo-China, and to a lesser extent in Malaya.

2. Guarantees that the truce will not be followed by further Communist aggression elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

3. Resumption of trade with China.

4. Recognition of the Chinese Communist Government and its admission to the United Nations.

These four points will first come up for discussion at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly which Mr. Lester Pearson will call possibly in mid-August to consider the Korean armistice.

British, American and other UN governments are to make it clear to the Reds that any further aggression in Korea will again involve them.

Reverses His Testimony

Mamila, July 27.

Antonio Sotero, the principal witness in the Monroy case, last night made an about-turn in his testimony and mentioned the name of a Senator who allegedly offered him 2,000 pesos to point to his son, Monroy, as the gunman slaying Manuel Monroy on June 15.

In blasting his previous testimony, the elder Sotero said that he had, because he was forced to sign a prepared statement by a City Hall official—France-Press.

How British Woman Was Slain By Gunmen

Puigcerda, Spain, July 27.

Dr Bernard Joseph Peck, British holidaymaker, yesterday told how his wife Dora was shot dead beside him in his car by two silent gunmen who held them up on Saturday in the desolate mountain country of the Franco-Spanish frontier.

French and Spanish police have sent reinforcements to the armed police who are using dogs to comb the rugged shrub-covered area round the little town of Ripoll for the assailants.

The 61-year-old doctor whose home is in Plymouth was given a blood transfusion immediately he arrived at the hospital and was reported today to be improving after being wounded by five shots from a 9-mm submachinegun.

In his statement of the hold-up and murder of this 31-year-old mother of his two daughters, he told the police "We drove into Spain from France early on Saturday on our way to Barcelona."

TOOK CAMERA

"We were driving slowly along the mountain road when two men sprang out of the woods. Both of them were armed."

"I stopped the car and stepped out. My wife stayed in her front seat."

"The two men remained absolutely silent. They took the camera hanging from my shoulder and still without speaking waved me back into the car and signalled me to drive off."

"I started up the engine and had driven only a few yards when they opened fire with the machinegun. Dora screamed and covered in blood fell against the windscreen."

Mrs Peck died almost instantly with nine bullet holes in her body.

Dr Peck was wounded twice in the shoulder and in the wrist, arm and kidney—Reuters.

Mrs Braddock's Forecast

London, July 26.

Mrs Bessie Braddock, a Labour Member of Parliament, said today she did not believe Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill would return to the House of Commons—France-Press.

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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.10 & 9.30 P.M.

Indonesia 'Co-ops' Thriving

Djakarta, July 26. The co-operative movement in Indonesia has made notable progress since its revival three years ago. The number of co-operatives has increased by more than 300 per cent from last year's 2,000, while the aggregate capital has reached 56,000,000 rupiahs.

An official of the Indonesian Ministry of Economic Affairs declared that this number was not large in consideration of what the country actually needed, and that it formed only a small section of the economic framework of the nation.

This example of recognition of hard facts is typical of the realization in Indonesia that hard work is necessary to achieving great ideas.

This determination and confidence of the people in their final success are to a large extent attributable to the encouragement given by Indonesian Vice-President Mohammed Hatta, a graduate of the Rotterdam School of Economics.

Vice-President Hatta has done much to educate the people in the co-operative movement, which he started three years ago in Indonesia after the country obtained its independence.

Co-operatives, which are new in this country, are being built after the Western pattern. They are widely scattered in the country; every town, village or community has its own co-operative.

At the outset the co-operatives merely took the form of distribution pools for consumer goods, but they gradually extended their activity to embrace the operation of small industries. This is a worthy objective to promote, since it increases home production of essential goods and pool public capital.

The guidance being given by the International Labour Organization of the United Nations is certain to promote the further growth of this movement in Indonesia. The ILO representative, Dr A. W. Balendix, has this to say: "The co-operatives in Indonesia are astounding; the co-operative spirit among the people here has taken much deeper roots than before the war."

Dr Balendix is the director of the Asian Co-operative Field Mission of the ILO Headquarters in Lahore, Pakistan. He is now touring Indonesia before going on to Manila, Taiwan and Japan.—France-Press.

Return To Leninism Feature Of Document Issued By Soviet Communists

Taipei, July 26. A leading Taiwan figure, Hsiao Ping, regarded as the leader of the pro-Japanese faction of Taiwan, was arrested on an undisclosed charge today.

Well-informed circles here said the possible explanation of his arrest was the desire of the Nationalists to provisionally eliminate from the political scene all elements liable to have an influence on the local population.—France-Press.

PREMIERS DISCUSS KASHMIR

Karachi Talks On Second Day

Karachi, July 26. The Kashmir dispute was a major subject of discussion during two meetings lasting four and a quarter hours between the Indian and Pakistan Prime Ministers, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali, here today.

It was the second session of their three-day talks on outstanding differences between the two countries.

The two Prime Ministers met for 130 minutes yesterday.

In the past both countries have agreed in principle to a plebiscite by which the 4,500,000 people of Kashmir would decide to which country to belong but they have not agreed on how many troops from each country should remain in the 84,000 square mile territory until a vote is taken.

Advisers to each Government on rehabilitation and refugees arrived in Karachi this morning after being hastily called from Delhi following yesterday's meeting.

It was decided that detailed discussions on the problems of rehabilitation and refugees should be taken up immediately by experts from each country.

No details of the talks have been announced nor have officials given any indication of the progress made by the two Prime Ministers.—Reuter.

To Leninism Feature Of Document Issued By Soviet Communists

Paris, July 26. The Communist Party of the USSR today wrote the first page of a new history of the Soviet Union. Deeply significant in a long article carried by the entire Soviet press on the 50th anniversary of the party was the exaltation throughout the document of the name of Lenin as founder of the party and of the Soviet State flag. The name of Stalin was almost completely ignored.

The colossus who only five months ago bestrode the Soviet Union as undisputed master was referred to only three times; as the best disciple of Lenin, as the leader of the party against the Trotskyites and as the man who in certain respects enriched the Marxist and Leninist doctrines.

The party statement dropped the usual adjective "Stalinian" when referring to the 1936 constitution and to the five-year plans, and made no mention of Stalin's role as the Soviet generalissimo during World War II.

The Soviet people and not Stalin were given credit for carrying out the party program of industrialization and of "collectivizing" agriculture. The building of Socialism in the USSR, implied the statement, was the result of applying the principles laid down by Lenin on the road to the sound leadership of the party.

The central committee stated the main political targets of the Malenkov Government and reminded the rank and file of the party of certain "fundamental principles." The Party has already proved, it said, that there are no dissensions in its ranks. The plenary session held by the central committee this month once more demonstrated its unity and ability to carry out its tasks in internal and foreign policy, it added.

Then, once more ignoring the name of Stalin, the Party leaders summoned all Soviet citizens to march towards new victories under the flag of Lenin.—France-Press.

EXPERTS DISAGREE

London, July 26. A controversy is developing here among observers of Soviet affairs as to whether "Stalinism" is really dead in Russia. Among those who are not convinced that this is so is Sir David Kelly, who was British Ambassador in Moscow from 1949 to 1951.

The controversy has been touched off by the publication of the book "Russia after Stalin" by Isaac Deutscher, published by Hamish Hamilton, London. Mr. Deutscher, who was born in Poland, has lived in Britain since 1939 and is one of the acknowledged expert analysts of Soviet affairs. He has a Marxist approach, but is anti-Stalinist.

In his book, he argues that Mr. Georgi Malenkov, who took over as Soviet Prime Minister on Stalin's death in March, inaugurated a new policy which was a retreat from orthodox Stalinism in home and foreign affairs.

He argued that Malenkov has made a complete break with the past and he interpreted recent moves in Russia as meaning that Stalin's successor aims at a Socialist state without autocracy and police terrorism and without pronounced social inequality.

Whatever future developments inside Russia occur—and one possibility foresees a military dictatorship—Mr. Deutscher holds that a return to rigid orthodox Stalinism for a prolonged period is out of the question.

Sir David Kelly, reviewing Mr. Deutscher's book in the Sunday Times, takes issue with the Polish-born news analyst and historian on many points; arguing that Mr. Deutscher has based his conclusions on "a series of assumptions, all of which are doubtful."

Sir David met and talked with both Stalin and Malenkov during his stay in Russia, but in common with all foreign diplomats in Moscow, his contacts with the top Soviet leaders were infrequent, being confined to formal occasions.

He writes of "out ignorance of the motives of Malenkov and his colleagues" and declares that Mr. Deutscher has ignored Stalin's own published doctrines.

He writes: "Mr. Deutscher does not even discuss Stalin's own published doctrine that the 1917 revolution inaugurated the third historical epoch which, beginning with Socialism in one country, must end (date unspecified) in the world proletarian revolution, that the unchanging strategy must work for this, but that, over short periods, temporary agreements and tactical withdrawals

would be necessary from time to time." He adds: "Ignoring Stalin's doctrine, Mr. Deutscher can avoid discussing in the case of Malenkov the alternative interpretation that the 'liberal gestures' at which Malenkov looks askance might be temporary moves within the framework of orthodox Stalinism."

MOST DANGEROUS "This is also a hypothesis, but we cannot yet afford to disregard it, or to accept (another contention of Mr. Deutscher's) that the satellite countries are 'absolutely mindless' with 'originally no design.' In fact the results of the war were entirely consistent with Stalin's doctrine."

Sir David Kelly went on to say that perhaps Mr. Deutscher's most dangerous assumptions were the motives he attributes to Stalin's successors.

"He states that for Malenkov's party all that matters in Germany is that the Western forces should be withdrawn, not whether Germany teams as an active member of the European Defence Community."

"Sir David Kelly terms this 'a speculation, and an improbable one.'"

Sir David has reserved his own views on current events inside Russia, evidently believing that for the present the evidence is insufficient to warrant final conclusions.

"RICK TO DEATH" On the other hand, Edward Crankshaw, who has for many years interpreted Soviet affairs for the weekly Observer newspaper, says that Mr. Deutscher is probably right in his thesis that Stalinism is dead and can never be restored except perhaps for a short period.

Mr. Crankshaw believes that the Russian people are "adequate to the task."

Mr. Crankshaw, who served in Russia during the war as a member of the British military mission, praised Mr. Deutscher for showing "quite brilliantly the terms of the Malenkov revolution against the total petrification of the Stalinist system."

Both Sir David Kelly and Mr. Crankshaw point out that Mr. Deutscher writes as a Marxist who believes that Stalin betrayed the revolution. Sir David observes that "this book has a hero, Malenkov; and a villain, Stalin."

Mr. Crankshaw writes: "Mr. Deutscher, arguing as a last ditch Marxist who sees hope for Marx in the death of the great tyrant, tries to enclose Russia in the narrow framework of a century-old dogma."

"Russia will surprise him yet. She will, surprise us all."

NO EVIDENCE He says: "There is nothing at all, except intuition with Socialism as the ultimate goal, to support Mr. Deutscher's conclusion that either Russia will proceed towards what he calls a regenerated Socialism or fall to a dictatorship of some new Napoleon."

"There are infinite gradations between pure autocracy and pure democracy, so far only a vague concept. Social democracy is one way."

David Floyd, who specializes in Russia and Iron Curtain affairs for the Daily Telegraph and who has lived in both Russia and Yugoslavia since the war, says it is open to serious doubt that the Soviet regime must necessarily evolve in the

direction of greater freedom or of the democracy which the Communists despise.

In any case, he comments, such a development would seem to be extremely unlikely under the direction of such a man as Malenkov, "trained as a Stalinist, knowing nothing but Stalin's methods and owing everything to their ruthless use."

He adds: "There is certainly no evidence in the few emergency measures, hastily taken by Stalin's successors to relieve tension after his death, to suggest that they intend to introduce a greater measure of democracy into Soviet affairs."

NOT DEMOCRACY "It would indeed be strange if they did at a time when the regime is being rocked by a struggle for power at the top."

The manner of Beria's removal and the tone of the Party directives ever since do not smack of democracy. They do remind us very much of Stalin's hey-day."

The London weekly, Economist, noted for the shrewdness of its comment on Russian and East European affairs, carries an unsigned review of Mr. Deutscher's book which is on the whole favourable. It remarks: "Here is a liberal mind straining the facts through a Marxist mesh; it is a stimulating, speculative, but not a realistic, analysis of the Russian situation."

The reviewer found his basic thesis about the destruction of Stalinism "completely convincing," but also warned how limited were the materials and sources on which the student of contemporary Russia has to draw on.

Regarding Mr. Deutscher's predictions for the future, the Economist said the only possible comment was "well, we shall see."

That Mr. Deutscher's book is stimulating, most students of Soviet affairs would agree. With regard to many of his conclusions, the controversy will no doubt continue.—Reuter.

World Youth Congress

Bucharest, July 26. The Communist-called World Youth Congress will be in session until July 30.

Special commissions will be created to study plans for the "defence of the rights of youth," cultural and athletic exchanges, youth "independence" movement, in the Colonial countries, and the unity of world youth groups.—France-Press.

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

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NEVER WAY AT A WAC

American Doctors To See Stepinac

Zagreb, July 27. Police three miles outside the closely-guarded old-world village of Krasic yesterday waved on a car taking two American doctors to see ailing Cardinal Aloisius Stepinac, Archbishop of Zagreb.

Stepinac are usually turned back from the small village on the mountainside where the Yugoslav Government is confining the Cardinal for wartime collaboration.

He is suffering from a rare blood disease—excess of red corpuscles.

The two American specialists flew from the United States on Saturday night with radioactive phosphorus to treat Cardinal Stepinac.

They are Dr. John Lawrence, specialist in radioactive medicine at the University of California, and Dr. John Ruzic, chairman of surgery at the Holy Cross Hospital, Chicago.

The United States Consul at Zagreb, Mr. Bernard Connelly, was with them in the car as they drove through dusty Croatian villages on a hot Sunday morning.

They met crowds of peasants in picturesque white national costumes coming out of church. Today the specialists are expected to confer with Yugoslav doctors attending Cardinal Stepinac.

Modern treatment is not available in Krasic and the Archbishop has refused to ask the authorities to allow him to leave.

If the doctors think it advisable he may be brought to hospital in Zagreb compulsorily.—Reuter.

West Taken To Task

Belgrade, July 26. M. Vladimir Dedijer, Secretary of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, has attacked "the whole Western campaign for the 'liberation' of Eastern Europe, aimed at restoration of the past."

In an article for today's Borba, the Communist Party newspaper, he said: "This can only slow down the process of liberation of the East European countries from Soviet domination."

"Numerous recipes for the 'liberation' of Eastern Europe are being put forward, mostly by the United States, and some of them come from groups and organizations controlled by Senator McCarthy," he said.

"Events in the serious press, messages are being printed calling on East European States to free themselves of the yoke under which they live."—Reuter.

WORLD RELIEF BUT LITTLE REJOICING

Reaction To Korea Armistice News: Emphasis Shifts To Political Conference

Slump In Markets Unlikely

London, July 27. There is no reason to suppose that a Korean truce will bring on a world slump, according to financial experts.

On the contrary, a lifting of hearts could well mean a lifting of markets and of business generally.

Markets have had several months in which to adjust themselves to the prospect of a Korean armistice. The adjustment may have been completed in the past few days with the further falls in prices of Eastern commodities, such as tin, rubber and copra.

If the armistice does not mean peace, there will not be much change in world business. If it does mean peace, that will be a good thing, not a bad thing, for business as well as the world.

In any case United States defence spending in the next year is likely to be as high as in the past year. Business will have as much support as before from that source, and it should not lack other support.

Fears some months ago that an armistice would cause a slump rested partly on the idea that the adjustments resulting from an armistice might coincide awkwardly with adjustments in United States internal business, particularly in automobiles, steel and money.

But United States money policy has lately become much more encouraging, and American business as a whole remains very high and stable.

CHINA TRADE

To offset any decline elsewhere, there may be prospects of more business with the Iron Curtain countries, particularly China.

At present on the Western side, it would have to be confined to non-strategic goods, but Russia herself has lately been trying to increase its exports of such goods. For the first time in years she has been offering strategic materials such as chrome, manganese and platinum to Western countries.

There is considerable evidence that Russia needs Western business and perhaps Western aid for the industrialisation of China and the East European satellites, if not for Russia herself. The Soviet economic system appears to be badly over-extended and in need of consolidation in the view of some Western observers.—Reuters.

Scepticism Apparent In Several Countries

London, July 27.

News that an armistice is to be signed in Korea today brought relief to the world but little rejoicing as the emphasis shifted to the post-truce political conference and its chances of consolidating the peace.

South Korea stated it would not "wreck an armistice" for 180 days. But, asked what the South Korean Government would do if the conference "to peacefully settle the Korean problem" had not produced results within 90 days, the South Korean Defence Minister, Vice-Admiral Sohn Won Il, replied: "We will resort to military action".

Notices are expected to go out from New York within 24 hours calling the United Nations General Assembly into session within two or three weeks to consider the armistice and arrangements for the conference.

News of the signing broke on the world on a quiet Sunday like the first reports of the war's outbreak over three years ago.

Router cables reported this reaction: Washington—Many Congressmen were sincerely anxious to co-operate in bringing final peace to war-devastated Korea. Republican Senator Harry Dwyer of Idaho summed up the view of those Republicans who feel too many concessions have already been made to get an armistice.

"This is an inglorious truce in a war we should have won two years ago," he said.

ALWAYS ON GUARD

Senator Hubert Humphrey, a Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the truce gave an opportunity for thinking rather than fighting.

"If we are as courageous in our thinking as we have been in fighting, we ought to be able to arrive at honorable peace terms. But we will have to be continually on guard to cope with any other outbreaks of aggression."

Paris: French diplomatic quarters reacted to the French fear that the end of the Korean war might mean increased Chinese aid to the Communists in Indo-China and intensification of that campaign. They were anxious to see that fear dissipated before they could feel secure of a sincere Chinese desire for peace in the Far East.

Canberra: Mr. R. G. Casey, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, commented: "We shall watch very carefully the first time in years she has been offering strategic materials such as chrome, manganese and platinum to Western countries."

The League of Dr. Willem Drees, the Dutch Prime Minister, hoped the truce might lead to "better relations in other respects in the world and that the peace in Korea will be a lasting one."

Bonn: A West German Government spokesman who said there would be no official comment until the agreement had

actually been signed, added: "We have been disappointed too many times before. We will wait until the ink is dry on the armistice instrument."

Korea: Men of the British Commonwealth Division could hardly believe correspondents who told them fighting would end today. "We've heard that before," one soldier commented.

The news spread quickly, passed on by telephone and despatch riders as many men had not had their radios on.

The immediate reaction of nearly all of them was "When can I get home?" but they quickly added that they did not expect this for some time yet.

TAKE NEWS CALMLY

New York: Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers heard the first announcement of a Korean truce agreement on their car radios as they streamed out of town today towards beaches and parks.

The news came too late for the morning papers.

The city showed no outward sign of rejoicing that a three-year war which cost so much in American blood and wealth was soon to end.

In some churches impromptu reference was made in prayers or sermons but the bigger city churches had no plans ready for special services.

In some business circles in New York the news emphasised anxieties about what the effect will be on United States commerce and industry.

ARMS SPENDING

The cost of living in the United States has reached its highest point in history, but this has caused little discontent because employment is very high; wages are high and business is flourishing.

The thousands of millions of dollars spent by the Government for defence have been an important factor in maintaining market expansion.

Whether the market would continue to expand, if defence buying were curtailed, is a question to which businessmen can only guess the answer.

But for every million spent by the Government for defence the consumers spend about five millions for ordinary goods and services and some business authorities think the consumer market could absorb any drop in defence spending.—Reuters.

RID OF BURDEN

Seoul, July 26. The impending Korean armistice is expected to take a heavy burden off Communist China's shaky economy and strengthen considerably her position with regard to Soviet Russia and the Western world.

Many observers believe that China's acceptance of an armistice is a direct consequence of the greater consideration and understanding shown since Stalin's death by her biggest ally. For two full years the flower of the Chinese Army and hopes for speedy economic development have been sacrificed in a vain attempt to wear away in Asia American military strength and prestige.

Not only did Moscow let China "save face", but the Soviet Union also speedily agreed three weeks after Stalin had died to sign pledges of economic co-operation with China, for which Chou En-lai had begun protracted negotiations seven long months earlier. If nothing hampers the forthcoming peace conference, China may now devote all her efforts to the economic build-up of the country, withdraw from Korea the majority of her 700,000 men, press for relaxation of trade embargoes and demand her admission into the United Nations Organisation.

SEVERE STRAIN

Although Peking's plans naturally remain shrouded in secrecy, Chinese intervention in Indo-China, apart from the problem of an increase in the shipment of arms to Vietnam, appears unlikely. China has been severely strained by the Korean war. She has maintained in Korea 700,000 combat troops who could be usefully employed as manpower elsewhere in addition to the thousands of technicians

railroad engineers and medical experts drawn from all provinces to keep these troops properly equipped.

China has received enormous amounts of war material from the Soviet Union. Early this year at least, she was receiving from the Soviets, via the Siberian Railway, roughly 4,000 to 5,000 tons of military supplies a day. Almost all of it went into Korea.

How many tons of rice were paid for each jet fighter or tank received cannot be ascertained, but Russia has seldom been known to have showered her allies with gifts. The Chinese Minister of Railways has revealed that Chinese railways this year bore more than twice their 1950 load.

GETTING WEARY

The fast aging, rolling stock now shows signs of strain. The five-year plan for industrial development inaugurated with fanfare last January has to be curtailed barely four months later.

Plans for the construction of new factories and buildings, for the production of machines and tools have been reduced in some cases by one-third, according to statements by Chinese Communist leaders.

Much of the surplus wealth, drawn from the population in the past three years by repeated fund-raising and other campaigns, had gone to support the Korean war.

Peking may now find it practical and convenient to relax its pressure on the people. The latter are beginning to show signs of weariness from the factories where, according to Peking papers, absenteeism is increasing at an alarming rate, to the villages where the peasants are tired of producing grain that goes mostly to the Government.

SURFACE VIEW

With the end of the Korean war, Peking may now devote all its efforts to improving conditions in China and on the surface appears unwilling to let itself be drawn into another military adventure. Indication of this was Peking's reluctance to protest loudly against the repatriation to Formosa by the French of 30,000 Chinese Nationalist troops interned in Indo-China.

Since Soviet capacities are limited, China must also turn to the West to carry out her industrialisation programme. Foreign businessmen recently returned from the Soviet Union believed that the Soviets fully support China's attempt at trading with the West. The war and embargo, therefore, trade and peace may make Western Europe and Japan more responsive to China's obviously sincere appeals for industrial goods. China's willingness to trade with the West is emphasised by the fact that Hongkong no longer is ignored.

Hongkong's exports to China in the first six months of this year were more than twice the value of the corresponding period of 1952, although hardly any strategic material goes through. There has been, however, absolutely no sign since Stalin died that China was turning to the Soviet leaders to recent Chinese visitors to the Kremlin and indications that the Soviets are now giving China a freer hand in Asia and treat her more as an ally than a satellite would appear on the contrary to point to the strengthening of the alliance of the two largest Communist peoples in the world.—France-Press.

Rakosi Speaks At Meeting

Paris, July 26. Matyas Rakosi, the Hungarian Premier who was removed from his post recently, spoke at a meeting of the Trade Union Central Committee yesterday. The Hungarian official news agency reported today from Budapest.

The agency referred to Mr. Rakosi as the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.—France-Press.



Mrs. Ridgway and her son pictured with Marshal Juin of France at a farewell ceremony at SHAPE Headquarters in Paris, when the retiring Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in Europe, General Matthew Ridgway, took leave of his staff.—Central Press Photo.

Clear Majorities Main Virtue Of British Elections

London, July 25.

One of the main virtues of the British electoral system is that it produces clear Parliamentary majorities.

So observes Mr D. E. Butler, one of Britain's leading experts on the interpretation of election results in "The Electoral System in Great Britain, 1918 to 1951," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

But he adds: "One of its main weaknesses is that it produces excessive Parliamentary majorities."

To the statement of nations torn by the problem of uncertain coalitions, this may seem a relatively small defect.

Unusual Cat Show In London

Ballet dancer Margot Fonteyn and film star James Mason are among the notabilities who have lent exhibits for an unusual cat show soon to open in London.

It will contain more than 300 cats, but only five are pure breeds. There will be cats of every breed and age in bronze, wood, china, jade, agate and even gold, all reinforced by cats in silk, cats painted on canvas and cats drawn on paper.

"Cats Through The Ages" has been assembled by owners of Abyssinian cats, the oldest domestic breed, to illustrate feline history through the eyes of artists from 2,000 B.C. to the present day. The exhibition will include 50 paintings and drawings of cats by Old Masters and contemporary artists, and the famous Langton collection of bronzes and ceramics illustrating the cat cult in ancient Egypt. This unique collection, probably the most complete of its kind in the world, has been shown only once before—to the Society of Egyptologists. In addition to bronze cats and cat goddesses, amulets and scarabs, it includes such items as the handle of a skewer used for offering meat to sacred cats in the temple.

MALAYS' DEMAND

Singapore, July 26. The Singapore branch of the Malayan Union, one of the small parties in Malaya, said today it intended sending a delegation to ask the British Commonwealth Government, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, to hand over power to the Malays of the country before the end of 1954.

The branch said the Malays had a right over all other races to "political power" when the country was independent.

Armistice Will Aid President In Political Arena

Washington, July 26.

The Korean armistice, in the opinion of many observers here, takes President Eisenhower off the political hook.

In his campaign for the Presidency, Mr Eisenhower did not promise to end the Korean war. But there is little doubt that a lot of people voted for him in the belief that he would try to do so.

Because of that, analysts here felt that if the fighting in Korea persisted for as much as a year after the Eisenhower inauguration, he would suffer politically. He has been in office six months.

In the course of his presidential campaign, Mr Eisenhower made it clear that he thought the United States should disengage itself from Korea. On October 3, in Campaign III, he said that if there was to be war in the Far East, it should be primarily a struggle of "Asians against Asians with our support on the side of freedom."

He added that "America must not forever be caught in this Korean trap fighting the real enemy's second team."

He went on to say that "we must prepare the Koreans to defend their own lines... so that American forces can serve their true purpose."

"That," he added, "is to be the great mobile reserve of the free world and to provide aid and sea support wherever and whenever needed."

THE BEGINNING

President Eisenhower's most dramatic promise of the campaign was to go to Korea if he won. He did win and he did go to Korea. On December 14, in New York after his return, the President-elect again emphasised the disengagement from Korea concept.

He said his trip marked "not the end but the beginning of a new effort to conclude honourably this phase of the global struggle." "We face an enemy whom we cannot hope to impress by words, however eloquent, but only by deeds—executed under circumstances of our own choosing."

Does the armistice meet President Eisenhower's specification for concluding the "Korean phase" of the global conflict "honourably"?

A letter from him to South Korea's bally President Syngman Rhee said: "The enemy has proposed an armistice which involves a clear abandonment of the fruits of aggression. It is my profound conviction that, under these circumstances, acceptance of the armistice is required by the United Nations and the Republic of Korea."

United Press.

"BRIGHTER SILVER" TESTS

A special type of tissue paper, which, it is claimed, prevents silverware from tarnishing, is being used experimentally on silver treasures at the British Museum.

The paper, made in Canada, is at present the subject of discussions between the silverware industry and the Board of Trade—who have so far refused to grant an import licence for it.

The Design and Research Centre for the gold, silver and jewellery industries says its usefulness would amply justify the expenditure of dollars on it.

It is pointed out by the trade that any method of preventing tarnish of silverware during storage or shipping would be a valuable acquisition.

The paper is not used as a wrapping but is fixed to the back of cases, laid on the floor or attached to the underside of shelves.

In showrooms and cupboards in London, Birmingham and Sheffield experiments have been carried out, and it is said articles so treated were free from tarnish for several months.

Purge Caused Sensation

London, July 26.

Mr George Brinham, a member of the Labour Party's Executive Committee, said on his return from Russia that his Soviet hosts were "amazed" at the announcement of Lavrenti Beria's dismissal.

Mr Brinham stayed for a month in Russia as the head of the British Timber Worker Union delegates. The delegation was received by the union of the Soviet timber workers. They visited Leningrad, Gorky, Kiev and Moscow.

Only Inaccurate Speculation?

Sydney, July 26.

The Australian Minister for Supply, Mr Howard Beale, categorically denied tonight reports that British Supply Minister Duncan Sandys' purpose in visiting Australia next month was to witness three British atomic weapons to be tested at the Woomera rocket range.

Mr Beale said the reports were highly inaccurate speculation. He declined to say if Mr Sandys' visit in late August was related to the forthcoming British atomic tests at Woomera.—France-Press.

Unique Call-Up In Africa

First Conscription Of Asians

Nairobi, July 27.

Asian youths of all sects and religions flocked to registration offices in towns and villages throughout Kenya this week-end to register for the first compulsory call-up of Asian manpower in the history of East Africa.

All Asian young men between the ages of 18 and 23 were required to report to specially established manpower offices where details of their ages and occupations were registered as a first step in mobilising Asians on a countrywide basis to help fight Mau Mau.

About 6,000 Asians are estimated to be in the age group. Most will be called up for non-combatant duties as clerks, stenographers and mechanics for service with the Kenya Police Reserve and the Army. Specially selected volunteers will be formed into Asian combatant units which will operate against Mau Mau in Kenya's troubled areas.

Dr S. G. Hassan, Director of Asian Manpower, told Reuters today that the Asian community's response to the registration had been extremely good.

More than 8,000 had registered in Nairobi and he expected 5,500 Asians would have completed registration throughout the Colony by tomorrow night. He expected the first batch would be called up in about six weeks' time.

Dr Hassan said most of those who registered said they were anxious to help fight the Mau Mau and a large number had specifically asked to be called up for combatant duties.

Among the first batch to be called up would be 150 who would be trained for combat operations at the police training school at Gilgil in the Rift Valley province.—Reuters.

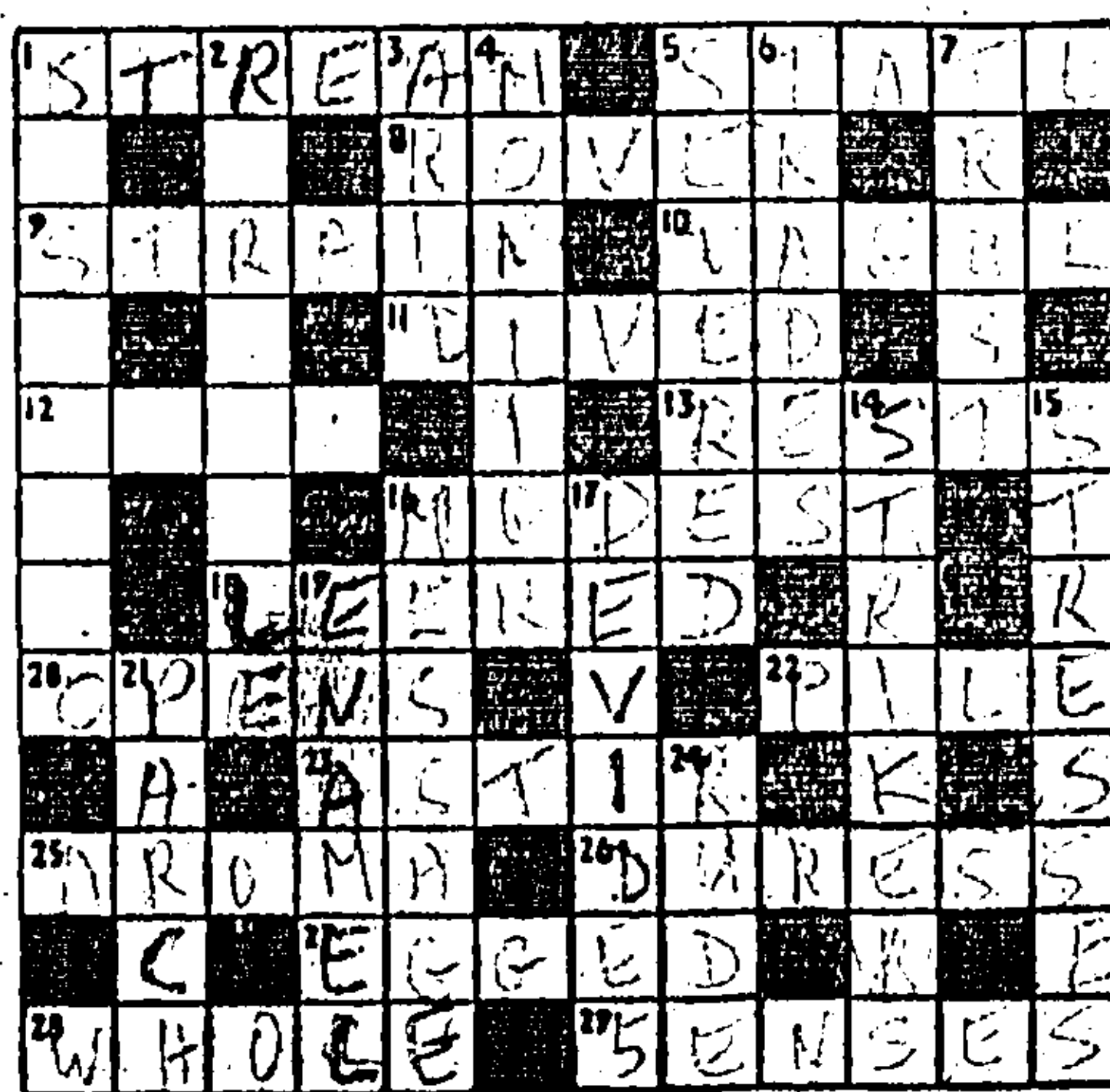
Wallflower Holiday For Girls

About one and a half million of the six million British girls who go on holiday this year will be "wallflowers".

There just aren't sufficient bachelors to go round, declares a report of the British Travel and Holiday Association research department. Although two-thirds of the country's population of single people go on holiday, only half of the total number of bachelors take a holiday away from home.

One resort last year found that it had four bookings from single girls in every one from single men. Bachelors seldom go to the same holiday resort two years running, but single girls visit the same place year after year. Girls usually take their holidays in pairs but bachelors prefer parties of three or four. And bachelors spend more on holidays; they take twice or three times as much spending money as girls.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Current (9).
- Condition (6).
- Wanderer (6).
- Reach (9).
- Uncertain (5).
- Plunged (5).
- Male bird (4).
- Stops working (5).
- Demure (6).
- Looked stily (6).
- Begin (5).
- Heap (4).
- On the move (5).
- Scent (5).
- Constraint (6).
- Incited (5).
- Entire (5).
- Feels (4).

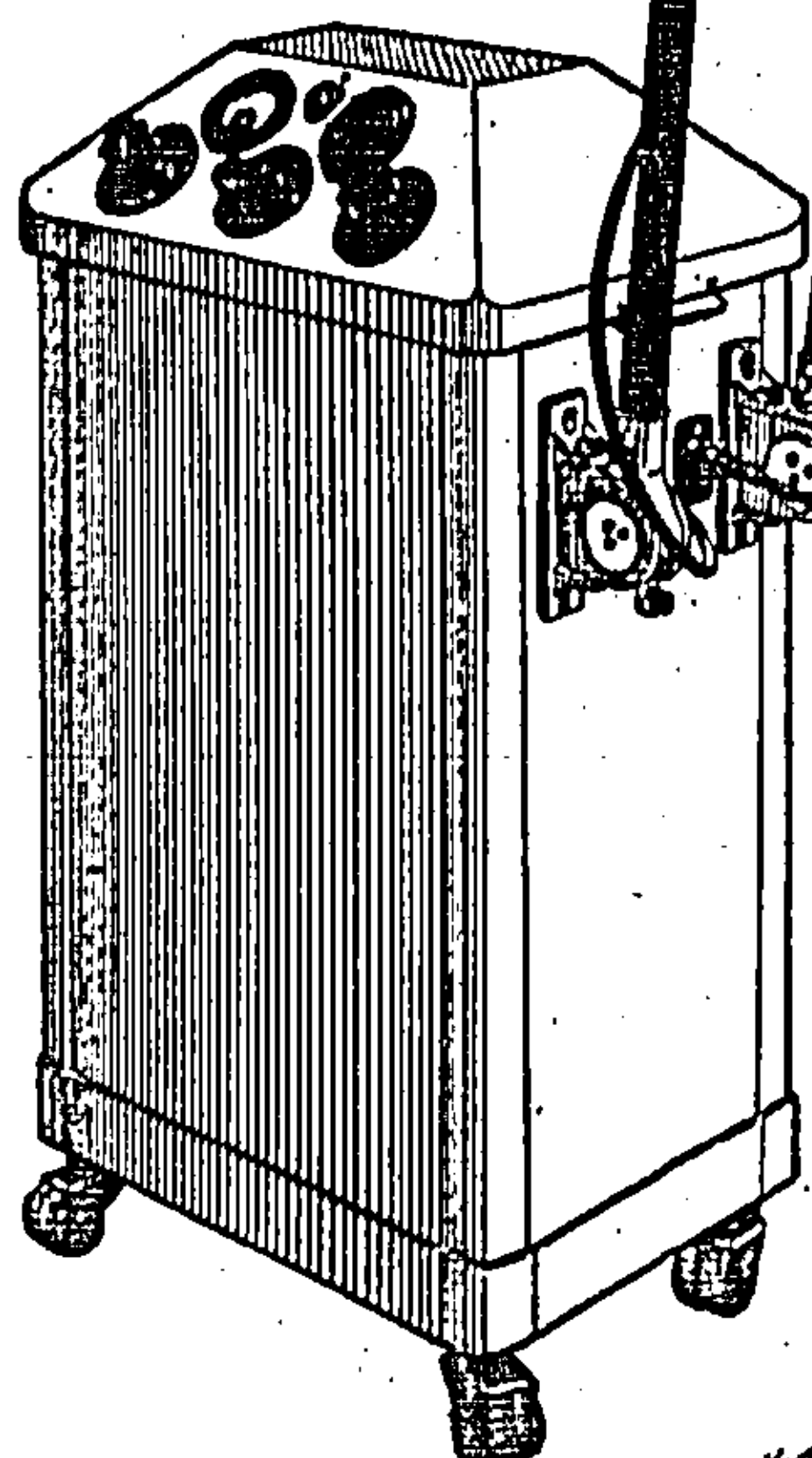
DOWN

- Musically abrupt (8).
- Hand-bag (8).
- Day (4).
- Perfect (7).
- Cut apart (7).
- Traffics (6).
- Have reliance in (5).
- Workers refusing to work (9).
- Accents (8).
- Communication (7).
- Settles (7).
- Hard coating (6).
- Dry up (4).
- Impolite (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Poplar, 5 Amblo, 8 Veal, 9 Plores, 11 Trait, 12 Purses, 14 Rapt, 16 Epics, 18 Inure, 19 Idle, 20 Titter, 24 Azure, 25 Aiding, 26 Taxes, 27 Trocs, 28 Truly, Down: 1 Pips, 2 Peep, 3 Avert, 4 Result, 5 Altered, 6 Brains, 7 Enthusi, 10 Cedar, 13 Distant, 14 Rapture, 15 Patters, 17 Flies, 18 Induct, 21 Tiers, 22 Alps, 23 Ugly.

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The STORY of CRITCH, WHO DEFEATED DEATH

By Beverley Baxter, MP

I FIRST heard the news at the Japanese Embassy in London where a reception was being given for the youthful Crown Prince.

The scene was an amusing and colourful one with various degrees of curtsies (or none at all) by the women and every kind of bows by the men, from a horizontal obsequiousness to a mere pulling in of the chin. The Japanese women in kimonos looked dainty and fresh as if they had just emerged from the bath.

I observed to my wife, who was reasonably impressed, that between the diplomats and the kimono the whole affair should be titled "Call Me Madam Butterfly." To which I added that everything seemed so unreal that it had no relation to the life around us.

And just then a friend came up and said: "Have you heard the news about Critch? He's desperately ill and I'm afraid he's going to lose his sight."

There are rules in drama in the theatre but none in the drama of life. It seemed such a cruelly incongruous setting to hear about a fellow Canadian with whom I served in the 1914 war and who has been one of my closest friends ever since. Both Critchley and I made our careers in England after the war, but the Canadian bond was a special bond between us.

Now I have set myself the task of setting down in print the story of Brigadier-General Cecil Critchley—known always as Critch—who defied the fates a thousand times until they took their revenge. A man of vision and amazing courage, whose faults of temperament were far outweighed by his generosity of spirit, a difficult, brilliant, dominating figure, whose philosophy of life was summed up in a magnificent oath that he invented: "Blas-tin!"

THREE SONS

CRITCHLEY was born in Calgary in 1890, his father (Major Oswald Critchley) being a rancher. There were three sons who, with their father, made up a peacetime team which challenged any opposition that appeared. Cecil was a handsome six-footer who worked in a bank for a while but longed for the zest of the open air. So he joined the Canadian Regular Army and was commissioned in the Strathcona Horse.

When the 1914 war broke out, the father and the three sons came to the war. Just in passing and to complete the family record, the father married a second time after his wife's death, and twin sons were born. They were, of course, mere children in 1914 but they served with high distinction as regulars in the 1939 war and rose to high rank.

Critch, who is the hero of my narrative, went to the front with the Strathcona Horse as part of the 1st Canadian Division, was twice wounded, won the DSO and was appointed to the Staff of the 1st and then the 3rd Canadian Divisions.

Then he was sent to England to open a school for smartening up the newly arrived junior Canadian officers, and complete the process of turning them from semi-civilians into real front line soldiers. It was as a lieutenant that I was sent to the school at Bexhill-on-Sea, and for the first time saw the spectacular Commandant, Lt-Colonel Critchley.

ON PARADE

AT an ungodly hour at every morning we were put on parade, in companies (under sergeant-majors who bellowed at us and managed even to make the word "Sir" sound like a reproach. We were not ranker officers but officer rankers. All our glory was gone and we feared the worst.

Then to wild shouts of "Shun" we sprang to attention as the Commandant arrived to inspect us. He stepped out of his car looking immensely impressive in his red-tipped uniform—and the effect was not lessened by his black dog, which bounded up to us as if to show his adoration of his owner.

Critch inspected us, and then we were marched into a great hall where he addressed us in a rapid-fire, vigorous style that jolted us like an electric shock. "Gentlemen," he barked, "you are soldiers now. Remember that. I don't care what you

were in civilian life—share-pushers, lawyers, plumbers, piano salesmen—by God you're soldiers now. Anyone who slacks, anyone who malingers, will go back to his unit with no flowers by request! On parade and off parade—it makes no difference. I'll stand no slackening."

The course was merciless. I think reveille was at 6 a.m., or perhaps it was 4 a.m. We were run off our feet, we dug trenches like madmen, we saluted our seniors with such vigour that our arms were in danger of a sprain. As for a day's leave to London, we might as well ask for a trip to the moon.

HIS GENIUS

WHEN the course was over I was ordered to stay behind on Critchley's Staff. I am sorry to record that it was not my military achievements that won his respect. Critchley wanted me to put on a musical show with the next crowd of junior officers when they arrived. I did so. It was good fun and Critchley and I became close friends. Then I went to the front where the hours were much easier, although the performance was much noisier.

But the British military authorities had spotted Critchley's genius for organisation, and he was given the rank of Brigadier-General (at the age of 28) with the task of training RAF cadets in much the same way as he had trained us. The Duke of York, afterwards King George VI, was on his Staff for a time. Incidentally, Critchley learned to fly and was given his wings.

Then came the peace, and all the problems that peace can bring. Critch was, of course, a Regular, but he was not attracted by the prospect of going back to peacetime soldiering. His attitude towards this did not go quite as far as that of Blenheim, who said that soldiering in peacetime was only fit for a fool, and in wartime only fit for a barbarian—but he was determined to try his luck in Civvy Street. He had married Maryon, the daughter of a great Canadian, John Gail, and they had a young son and daughter.

MAGIC SPOT

LIKE many of us Critchley took the same view as Blenheim, who, after Waterloo, looked over the rooftops of London from a church tower and said: "What a city to sack!" London had been the magic spot where we spent our leave. London meant theatres, pogoantry, opportunity, adventure. I joined the Government of the day and Critch, always a lone wolf, decided to make his own career in his own way.

The transition from spectacular authority to civilian life was not easy to achieve. Critch had given orders for so long that he was apt to regard men in muff as raw cadets. No one will deny that he was vain, hot tempered and impatient. He disciplined himself in war, but in the means that followed he did not discipline his temperament. What was worse, his luck was out.

He always had vision, and at heart he was a builder. To use the homely old phrase, he was determined to make his blades of grass grow where one grew before. But he suffered fools badly, forgetting that in England a man who looks like a fool is not necessarily a fool. Critch made friends and enemies with complete proficiency.

With demonic energy he set about a plan to take ex-officers from the British Army and settle them in Mexico. After weeks of hard and successful work on engineering developments in Mexico, he was quietly but officially told to drop the plan. Washington was not enamoured of the idea and had let its opinion be known in Whitehall.

THE SHADOWS

THERE was much distress in the British coal mines, and Critch spent most of his remaining money organising shipments of coal abroad. But just as he was ready to send his armoured overcoat there was a coal strike and his coal supplies were confiscated.

It was about then that he and I met again and our friendship, which was to grow with the years, had begun its steady progress. It was also about

then that he and his wife parted. The shadows were closing in.

Critch was running short of money, and it looked as if the game was up. But one day he met an American friend who told him about Greyhound racing in the USA. Critch is a man who always believed that sport is good for man and beast and nations. Therefore he threw himself into this project, raised some money, built the first greyhound race track in Manchester, and opened it to what looked like a complete flop.

Against the shouts of derision he hung on, and suddenly the sport won its public. It swept across England. He formed a company known as the Greyhound Racing Association, acquired the famous stadium at the White City in London, and organised the racing like a Roman pageant. The shares were put on the market and zoomed. Critch was a rich man, and life was good. For better or for worse, he had produced the poor man's substitute for horse racing.

He paused long enough, however, to marry an attractive young woman. I was the best man and am now godfather to their six-foot son Bryan. In the meantime Critch invaded the cement world and became a director and then vice-president of the great British Portland Cement Association.

IN POLITICS

HE had a house at Wimbledon. A house in town, a house at Sandwich on the sea, and he became so fine a golfer that he began to win tournaments. He never had the shots of a really top-ranking golfer, but he possessed a courage that simply would not admit defeat. If his opponent was four up with four to play, Critch believed that he could win at the 10th, and very often he did.

Still impatient and unsatisfied, still looking for worlds to shoulder like Atlas, he turned his eyes towards Parliament, and managed somehow to get himself elected to a bye-election at the outer London constituency of Twickenham. As I had also turned my eyes in the direction of Westminster I took charge of his campaign, as it seemed a good opportunity to familiarise myself with the technique of political life.

We got our man home and Critchley took his seat, but he was too impatient for the slow tempo of Parliamentary life. Had he been instantaneously made a Minister and given a department, he would probably have made a huge success of it. But he had been given orders for so long that he could not accommodate himself to the democracy of Parliamentary life, where the most honourable member has the same rights as the man of destiny.

YOUNG JOHNNY

WHEN the next general election loomed up, Critchley dropped out. He had found one game where he was not a champion. But even as I write these words, I must set down that in my opinion it is a thousand pities that the Government of the day did not use his organising genius in Colonial territories where trouble was brewing. Few men of my time had powers of improvisation.

Then once more the shadows began to gather. Greyhound racing had been so taxed by the Treasury that the profits had disappeared. Shares that had sold for 25 shillings were down to a couple of shillings. Much of Critchley's fortune had evaporated, although he still had considerable money.

Unhappily he went for a winter holiday to the Bahamas, and flying over that area he conceived the idea of taking over "Rum Island" in that part of the Caribbean, and turning it into a winter holiday resort for American workers and their families. American industrialists were enthusiastic and London bankers were interested. Critchley got "Holiday Camp" built. (Another Canadian) interested, and they raised further money in the City of London. Eventually, but too precipitately, the camp was opened—and it flopped. American interests bought it for a song, and Critchley had lost a hundred thousand pounds.

He was sixty years of age, but never in his whole stormy career had he winced or cried aloud. With his third wife, the champion golfer Diana Fishwick, he moved to a pleasant home near Ascot and continued his cement and air charter activities. His courage was indomitable, and he set about planning new ventures. Occasionally he would telephone me and come to my house for lunch, and I admired him in the shadows as I had never done in the sunlight.

And now comes the hand of fate like a play of Euripides. He went to the coast to play in a golfing tournament, and developed an irritating boil in his nose. True to form he paid no attention to it until it burst. But by that time, unknown to him, it had poisoned the optic nerve and he had a frightful headache.

VAST SCHEME

WHEREUPON Johnny enlisted in the Scots Guards, won his commission and was killed in the North African campaign. I went to see my old friend Critch in room as I heard the news, and in his eyes there was a hurt that would never heal. Nothing in his life took such a toll as the death of his son, who had come to him after years of separation.

But the war had to be fought and Critch had prepared a vast scheme, similar to 1919, for training the personnel of the RAF. It was accepted by the Air Ministry; he resigned all his greyhound and cement directorships and threw himself into the task as he had done in the first war. Once or twice I went to stay with him at different centres, and it seemed as if time had stood still since I had arrived with the Canadian draft at his school in Bexhill-on-Sea.

No longer was he interested in anything but the war, and when the RAF took over his system of training he was appointed by the Government to the Chairmanship of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. This was what he wanted above all things, and he threw himself into the task with a violence that produced excellent results, some blunders and a host of enemies. Undoubtedly he was ruthless, but not for personal gain. But he never learned the lesson that if you make enough enemies they can bring down a giant.

INDOMITABLE

WHEN the war ended he had not only surrendered his greyhound control but was no longer head of the BOAC. However, with his amazing vision, he saw opportunity ahead and founded the Air Charter Company of Skyways Ltd., of which he was the Chairman. When the challenge of the Berlin airlift came Critchley was ready with his planes, not only serving Britain but bringing rich rewards to his company. And since peace of a kind was in the air, he resumed his golf and defeated better players as he had always done.

THE CHAPMAN PINCHER COLUMN

PATIENTS ARE FROZEN TO MAKE THEM LIVE

FRENCH doctors are saving lives by making people hibernate—like dormice in winter.

They have found that a state of hibernation, produced by refrigerating patients with ice, greatly reduces the risk of shock during severe operations.

The patients stay in hibernation for up to two days, when the body temperature may fall from its normal level of 98 degrees Fahrenheit to 80.

They are then revived with hot baths or drugs, but their body temperature may not reach normal for a fortnight.

Scores of old people and babies who would otherwise have been classed as inoperable have survived heart operations and other major surgery.

The doctors claim that in such "bad-risk" operations this freezing treatment more than halves the death rate.

In the green-walled Vaugirard Hospital in Paris I watched young Dr Pierre Huguenard, refrigerate a 65-year-old woman in the special hibernation chamber he has designed.

First an anti-shock "cocktail"—complex mixture of salt, anaesthetics, and drugs—was given to the woman.

When she had become semi-conscious dozens of red rubber tubes connected with a refrigerator were wrapped round her body. She could feel no chill as ice water began to circulate through the tubes.

When her temperature had dropped to 80 degrees she was wheeled into the operating theatre.

Said Dr Huguenard: "She is in precisely the same state as a hibernating animal."

"Just as the animal can then withstand the stress of extreme cold, she will be better able to endure the stress of a grave operation."

The woman showed no signs of shock after the operation.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



DOWN THEY GO!

Homes and cars, TV, fridges

From Donald Ludlow

NEW YORK. PRICES are coming down in America. The dollar is buying more. It looks as if the long, weary climb of postwar inflation has broken at last.

This is not reflected in the cost-of-living index—which stands at one point higher than last year—but a happy American housewife and her husband know from the family budget what is happening.

From a hamburger steak to houses, from cars to fridges, washing-machines, and TV sets, an avalanche of bargains is rolling out in America.

Where price controls failed to stop the dollar shrinking, production has risen and caught up with demand so that goods are losing their scarcity value.

GENTLE SLIDE

The Wall Street Journal, sober organ of big business, has been surveying Mr and Mrs America's budget, and cannot conceal its elation at the result. This is how the prices have been coming down, apparently unnoticed by the "experts" who fix the cost-of-living figures—and, to quicken the contrast, I translate dollar figures into Sterling:

Mince hamburger steak of cheaper cuts is now 3s. 3d. a lb., 2s. cheaper than a year ago; quality sirloin has slumped from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Pork is a little dearer, due to seasonal slackening in slaughter, but veal and lamb are both cheaper, and so are broiler chickens, which at 2s. 2d. a lb. are the best buy for the family dinner-table.

Out of two dozen kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables only two are a little dearer than a year ago. The rest are cheaper or have stayed the same.

MORE CARS SO

Used car prices are down by an average of 20 percent, and are likely to go lower yet as new models run off the lines. As recently as 1946 there were only 28,000 private cars on America's highways. Now there are 44,000,000.

Dealers report 1951 models of popular family cars, such as the Chevrolet, are selling for little more than £350 and hard to shift. A year ago a comparable 1950 model would have sold quickly for £550.

As in cars it is the second-hand market which reflects the break in the price of houses—although a housing figure in the Government Index has gone up.

Five or six-year-old wooden bungalows with five rooms can be had for £5,040—cheaper by £350. Bigger and older brick houses have fallen more steeply in price. Some selling for £11,000 a year ago have been slashed by £1,750.

Here, again the reason is production. For with 7,500,000 homes and apartments built since 1946 America is on the cusp of the biggest-ever building boom.

Take a look inside the home. Washing-machines are down 237 from £107 a year ago; a Hollywood store is giving away free a £40 four-burner stove to anybody who will buy a £90 refrigerator.

A 21in. TV set that would have brought £93 a year ago is now cut to £71.

Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN... by Walter



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Switch to Clubs Is Correct Play

NORTH 28		WEST		EAST	
♠ 9 5 2	♥ A Q 3	♠ 8 7	♥ None	♠ 9 5 2	♥ None
♦ 9 8 3	♣ 7 6 4 3	♦ 7 3 2	♥ 10 8 6 4	♦ 7 3 2	♥ 10 8 6 4
♣ A 5 2		♣ A 5 2	♥ A K 8 7 5 4	♣ A 5 2	♥ A K 8 7 5 4
			♥ 10 8 6 4		♥ 10 8 6 4
			♠ A K 10 6 4 3		♠ A K 10 6 4 3
			♥ K 9 5		♥ K 9 5
			♣ K Q J		♣ K Q J
			Both sides vul.		Both sides vul.
			South West North East		South West North East
			1 ♠ 1 NT Pass		1 ♠ 1 NT Pass
			2 ♠ 2 ♣ 4 ♠ Pass		2 ♠ 2 ♣ 4 ♠ Pass
			Opening lead—♦ Q		Opening lead—♦ Q

By OSWALD JACOBY

WHEN the Intercollegiate Contract Bridge Tournament for 1953 was held recently, teams representing Purdue and Princeton University won. More than 300 students in 110 leading colleges and universities in all parts of the United States took part in the contest.

A comic note was struck when the judges found that an entry made by Oswald Jacoby and his partner, John F. Fish, both of Notre Dame University, had for third place North-South honor. They thought that it was just a schoolboy's prank, but it happened to be my son, James Oswald Jacoby, who is his middle name for the fun of it. (When he gets home he is going to have to do some explaining about how he missed first place!)

Today's hand is taken from this year's Intercollegiate contest. South reaches a contract of four spades by normal bidding and has to play the hand extremely well because of the very bad trump break.

West opens the queen of diamonds, holding the trick, and continues the suit, South-ruffing. South naturally lays down the ace of spades, expecting no trouble with the hand. When East discards a diamond, South realizes that he will lose two trump tricks in addition to a diamond and a club unless he plays the hand with great care.

The right line of play is to switch immediately to clubs, forcing out West's ace. West's best defence is to return a heart, dummy winning with the ace. South now ruffs another diamond, and is much relieved when this is not overruled.

South cashes the rest of his clubs, takes the queen of hearts and the king of hearts, and is lucky enough to get all of these tricks by without a ruff by West. The risk must be taken, however, for if West can ruff the hand is hopeless.

By this time, both West and South are reduced to three trumps. South leads a low trump towards dummy's nine, and West is helpless. He must step up with the jack of trumps to win the trick, and now he must return a spade up to South's king-ten.

A substantial number of college bridge players made this difficult contract, thus indicating that our colleges will soon produce a new crop of bridge experts.

CARD Sense

Q—The bidding has been:
North East South West
1 Spade Pass 2 Dms. Pass
2 Spades Pass—?
You, South, hold: Spades 8-3
Hearts Q-7-4-2, Diamonds A-Q-3-7-6, Clubs 9-6. What do you do?

A—Pass. You told your full story when you bid two diamonds. You have no reason to suppose that you can find a better spot than two spades.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-8-3, Hearts Q-7-4-2, Diamonds A-Q-3-7-6, Clubs 9-6. What do you do?

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

TRAVEL, even under modern conditions, still broadens the mind. When I asked an American in Italy where he had been, he passed the question to his wife. Neither of them was sure whether they had slept on the previous night in Austria or in Switzerland. I said it was, perhaps, Spain, but they did not think so. The husband then told me, with sudden vehemence, that America has 48 per cent. of the houses of the world. "What country comes next?" I asked, troubling the awakened interest. "Sweden," said he without a moment's hesitation.

No orchids for the signorina

IN a small Italian town I walked down (or up, let pedants wrangle to their hearts' content) to the devil with them a street which was ornamented entirely with enormous acacia plants. Further exploration revealed that the entire place was littered with this singularly repulsive thing. I suppose the local stage-door johnnies and men-about-town send actresses bouquets of acacia as a mark of their affection.

Motoring for pleasure
I piece of good news for the men who lie on beds of nails or walk barefoot on naked sword-blades. A



"That's right... egg it on!"

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, JULY 27

BORN today, you are fiery, impulsive and yet have a firm and powerful will which usually permits you to conquer your moods. You are highly sensitive to all that goes on around you. In another, this might tend to develop a depressive temperament. But you have enough emotional balance to know how to control your emotions when there is need for it.

You also have enough caution to investigate a proposition before you leap off into space after it. This unusual combination can give you a capability far beyond that of many others in the same field. There may be "two selves" in your nature, but you discover early that you must learn to understand your own nature to understand you, also.

Your judgment is excellent and you know how to make decisions quickly, yet accurately. Others learn to look to you for help and advice. Your range of interests is very wide but you and that concentration to one objective at a time is the means by which you can reach a quick and remunerative success.

You have a magnetic personality and a great deal of charm. Your mediocrity is a little bit of a nuisance, but you are likely to be a little chaotic, for you indulge in one romance after another. The attraction of the new is strong in you. You are not a person who can be understood by others. You are a person who can understand only yourself. Your affections are strong and you want your love returned in kind. When you find it, there is exceptional happiness in store.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday paragraph, and read the corresponding paragraph. See your birthday star for your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JULY 28

LEO (July 23-Aug. 23) — A fine evening to spend a pleasant time with your very close friends and enjoy your practical common sense and solving all problems. Opinion will actually pay off. Take a positive point of view and just see what happens!

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) — Opportunities can be excellent. Make sure that you are smart enough to take full advantage of them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — A kindly deed may bring real joy and happiness to someone of whom you are very fond.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — Don't let yourself be discouraged no matter what happens. Keep a smile on your face.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — A communication with an old friend, whom you have not seen recently, can be very pleasant.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — A fine time for shopping when there are plenty of bargains. The fair sex will have a wonderful day.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20) — This is a period when you must keep your nose to the grindstone, if you want to get the best results.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS
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WOMANSENSE

HEALTH FOR TODAY

Sunburn Precautions For Summer Vacations

By W. W. BAUER, M. D.

THE sun plays a large part in most vacations. Haven't you heard a somebody say — "I'm going to spend my vacation soaking up sunshine—it'll be a long winter!"

The sun is a friend to mankind. Without the sun, life on this planet earth would be impossible. But the sun can be a source of danger to man. And to woman. Maybe especially to woman.

Take the matter of suntan. Both sexes ardently desire it from early Spring until Labour Day. Then the girls want to get rid of it overnight because it makes the party dress look so — I believe the word is "icky."

It is the acquisition of suntan that makes most of the trouble, because both sexes try to get it as fast as the girls later try to get rid of it.

All skins, except those of the albino, contain pigment. Redheads and blondes (natural variety) have relatively little pigment in their skins; brunettes have more. When the sun shines upon this pigment, it turns darker. That's the simple explanation of why brunettes tan easily and with less tendency to burn than their blonde or Auburn companions. Brunettes are not entirely immune to sunburn, and even tanned skin can burn.

There are many persons who never tan, but burn repeatedly, peel and burn again—mostly, of course, blondes and carmel-tones. Suntan, contrary to popular belief, is not a sign of health, nor does it contribute to health. It is desired for cosmetic reasons, and on that basis it is quite all right if not overdone.

There is now definite evidence that too much suntan, sunburn or windburn will, over a period of time, tend to cause skin cancers. This has been observed in persons with outdoor occupations, sailors, farmers, etc. It is worth bearing in mind when considering the repetition, year after year, of the deep mahogany patina affected by so many young people of both sexes.

The way to live with sunshine is to take it slowly. A few minutes is enough the first time; this can be increased gradually as tan develops. Oils help to protect against burning, and some aid in the tanning process. Persons who burn but do not tan should spend as much time as possible under water or in the shade of an umbrella when on beach, and should wear wide hats which shield the face and neck when working in the garden or when

Peel and Burn
There are many persons who never tan, but burn repeatedly, peel and burn again—mostly, of course, blondes and carmel-tones. Suntan, contrary to popular belief, is not a sign of health, nor does it contribute to health. It is desired for cosmetic reasons, and on that basis it is quite all right if not overdone.

Some Fine Supper Suggestions
By ALICE DENHOFF

SUPPER-suggestions—(o day, leading off with a tasty and satisfying Potato Chowder for 6 servings.

Combine 4 c. diced raw potatoes, 3 c. water, 2 slices finely minced onion and 2 chicken bouillon cubes. Boil gently until potatoes are well done—about 15 minutes. Strain, saving liquid.

Mash potatoes thoroughly, making sure that there are no lumps. Add 3 tsp. butter, 1/2 tsp. celery salt, 1/2 tsp. ground black pepper and 1/2 tsp. each salt and powdered dry mustard. Beat again. Gradually blend in 2 c. light cream or top milk and potato stock. Add tsp. dried parsley flakes. Heat and serve topped with sprinkling of paprika.

Ham Casserole
Leftover ham provides an ingredient for a substantial casserole. Takes 2 c. leftover ham, ground.

Spread half of ground ham in bottom of buttered casserole. Mix one tin whole kernel corn with tsp. each salt and paprika and pepper to suit; spread over ham. Dot with tsp. butter. Top with remaining ham. Mix 1/2 c. each honey and water and pour slowly over top. Bake at 300° F. for 40 minutes.

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The next recipe is called Chicken Roll officially, but it's really hot chicken and biscuits all dressed up for a special supper occasion. Best part is that it provides a fine way to use leftover chicken and gravy.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Pen and Pencil Are Important

—But They Decide That Alone They'd Be Nothing—

By MAX TRELL

IT was late at night. Everyone in the house was fast asleep. All at once, as Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, was passing the desk, he heard two voices.

The first voice said: "Hist... Pen! Are you awake?"

"Wide awake," answered the second voice promptly. "What do you want, Pen?"

"There's something I want to tell you. Let's run away from this house."

"Run away!"

"Yes. We are both clever enough to live in a house of our own, with our own furniture, our own pictures and our own garden. The door is open wide enough to let us out. All we need do is roll off the desk and spring out. Are you willing?"

"But, Pen," said the Pen, "how will we live when we are in our house by ourselves? What shall we do?"

"Have you forgotten how important we both are?" the Pencil replied gruffly. "We both know how to write. You will

write to your heart's content, not letters or homework as you are forced to do now, but what ever it pleases you to write. Remember how you are scolded and scolded at for making mistakes in spelling and for blotting the pages of a letter?"

Never Pen's Fault
"I do, indeed. And it is never my fault," agreed the Pen.

"If we live by ourselves, no one will ever scold you again. Here, for, though we are important, it is not because of ourselves but of the hands which move us."

Can't Draw A Line
"Alone we can do nothing, neither you nor I. We cannot write a stroke or draw a line. And though we seem at times to be treated harshly, yet you are always kept trimmed to a keen point, and I am always given the ink I need."

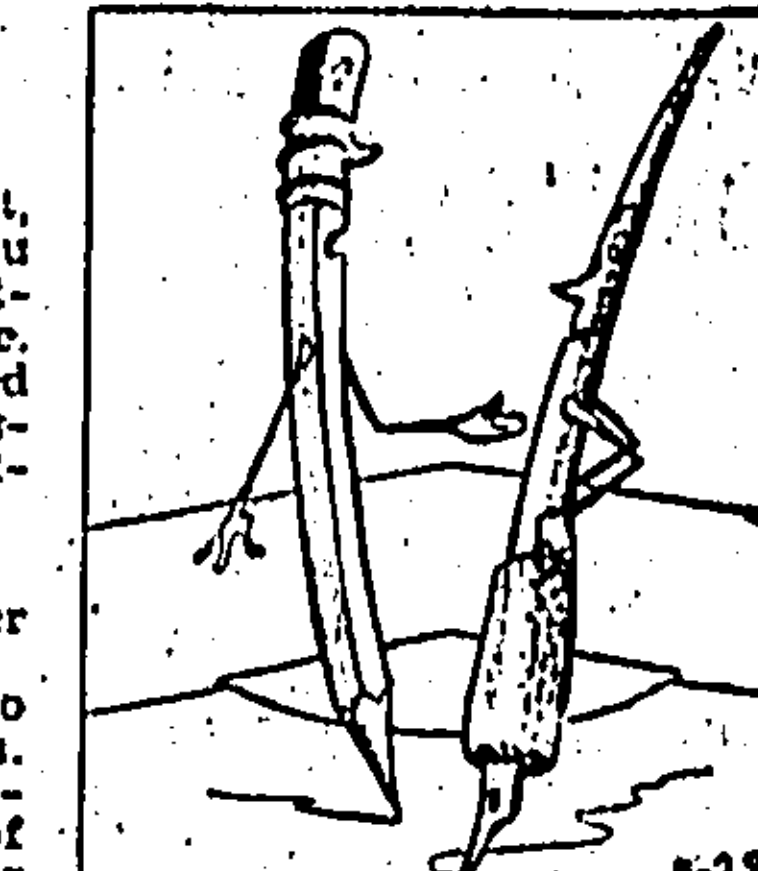
"So let us stay here and do what is asked of us. We can be useful and busy. Alone we shall be nothing."

And the Pencil, considering this advice carefully, decided at last to remain.

And when the children woke in the morning, they found them still on the desk.

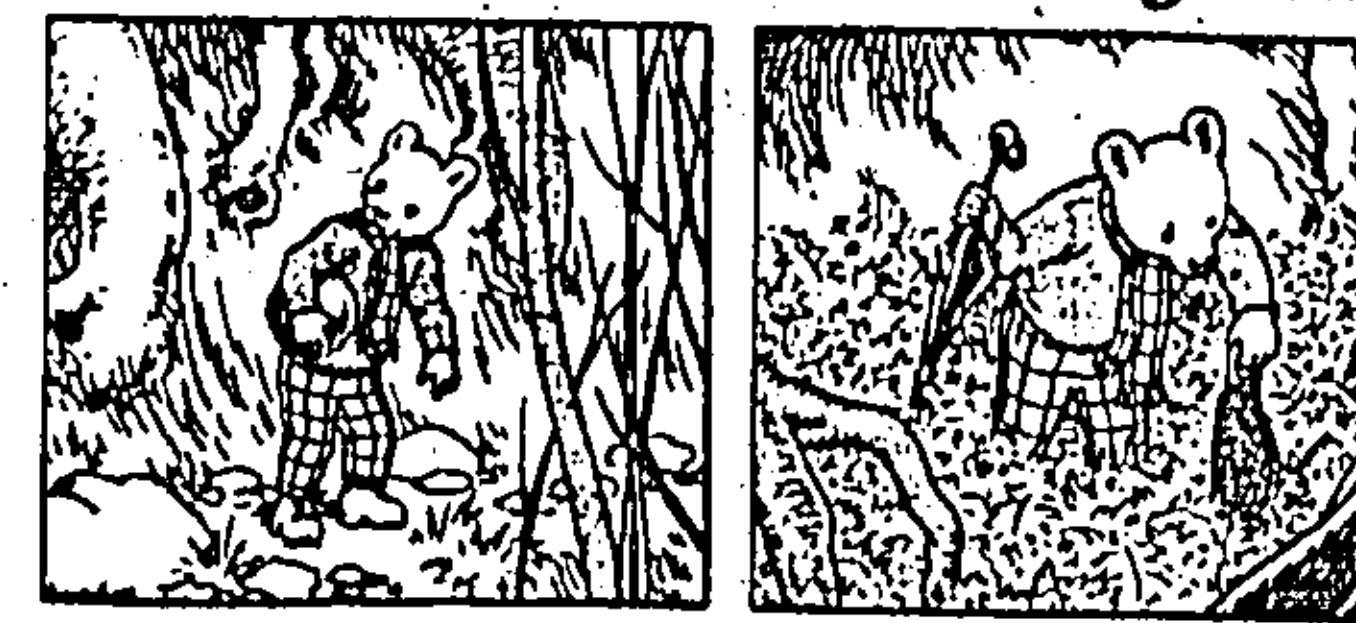
As for me, I am tired of doing arithmetic, and seeing my answers scratched out or rubbed out because they are wrong. I shall spend all my time, it concluded, boastfully, "drawing pictures. Come! Are you ready?"

But the Pen, who was really quite wise, thought for a moment or two in silence. Then it said: "No, Pencil, we must stay



"No, Pencil, we must stay here," said the Pen.

Rupert and the Bad Dog—34



Rupert soon finds his precious ball and he is just about to start back after it when he remembers something. "Roulette is an umbrella," he thinks. "We didn't bring a coat. It must be still there." Re-entering the cave he rummages in the bracken until he finds the missing object. "Why, there's her string bag, too," he murmurs. "But it's empty now. I wonder where she has put all the things that were in it." He looks round without discovering anything more than a few pieces of paper.

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Another new "Adventure"—

RUPERT and the BOY PIRATE

\$1.

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- - - Just Look At These!

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CASH IN NOW ON THIS BARGAIN BOOM

HONGKONG **WHITEAWAY'S** KOWLOON
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

Louis Bobet Wins The Tour De France

Paris, July 26.—France's idol, Louis Bobet, topped today to win the 40th Tour de France cycle race and 1,000,000 francs (£1,000) prize money.

He won the first Frenchman since 1947 to win the gruelling 4,450 kilometre (2,765 miles) cycle marathon contested by 120 riders, from seven European countries—France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg and Holland.

A crowd of 45,000, including Cabinet Ministers and diplomats, rose to their feet screaming their welcome as Bobet cycled into the stadium and circled the track.

His victory had been virtually certain since he won the final trial on Friday, but enthusiasm for a French champion after a succession of Italian and Swiss winners had been aroused to fever pitch.

The Italian ace, Fausto Coppi, who won the Tour last year and in 1949, did not compete this year, while Switzerland's H. Koblet, the "hot favourite," took a heavy fall while making a descent in the Pyrenees and was forced to retire.

Bobet covered the distance in 120 hours, 23 minutes and 25 seconds, setting up a new average speed record for the Tour with 24.64 kilometres per hour (21.50 miles per hour).

The old average speed record of 23.491 kilometres per hour (20.75 miles per hour) was set up by the Italian cyclist, Gino Bartali, who won in 1948.

Jean Maillefer of France finished second in 124 hours, 37 minutes and 43 seconds, Giancarlo Astura (Italy) third in 129 hours, 38 minutes and 30 seconds.

The race started in Strasbourg on July 3.—Reuter.

ARMY HOLD SWIM GALA

An Army swimming gala was held at Sek Kong, yesterday.

The new pool, which was opened only a few months ago, was a colourful scene, decorated with flags on the occasion.

In addition to a number of exhibitions, staged by Hongkong swimmers, a series of contests was held between the Combined Services and the Fortuna Swimming Club which Fortuna won by 20 points to 10.

A water-polo match at the end of the gala was also won by Fortuna by eight goals to one.

A feature of the gala was an exhibition of diving by Hongkong's four best—Chang Wai-kan, Chow Wai-on, Wong Sit-kan and Wong Pak-lam. The four performed a variety of expert dives from the top board and the 3-metre springboard, which brought continuous bursts of applause from the spectators.

The following are the results: 50 yds Free Style—1. Leung Tak-kee (F), 2. Leung Chok-yuk (F), Time: 31.4.

Junior Girls 50 yds Back Stroke (Exhibition)—1. Chan Siu-yei; 2. Helen Huang; 3. Chung Hui-ling; 4. Chan Siu-yei.

Men's Senior 50 yds Breast Stroke (Exhibition)—1. Carvalho; 2. Yuen Pak-kuen; 3. Chung Chung-yu.

Men's 50 yds Breast Stroke—1. Chui Wai-keung (F), 2. Carvalho (C.S.), Time: 54.4.

Ladies 50 yds Free Style (Exhibition)—1. Tsui Siu-ling; 2. Chan Ching-mai; 3. Chan Siu-yei.

Men's 50 yds Free Style (Exhibition)—1. Cheuk Sik; 2. Leung Chok-yuk; 3. Leung Chok-yuk.

Ladies 50 yds Butterfly (Exhibition)—1. Wong Yuet-ling; 2. Tsui Siu-ling; 3. Chan Siu-yei.

Men's 50 yds Back Stroke—1. Cuthbert (C.S.), 2. Lam Lim-chun (F); 3. Bubb (C.S.).

Ladies' Junior 50 yds Free Style (Exhibition)—1. Wong Yuet-ling; 2. Wong Yuet-ling; 3. Leung Chok-yuk.

3 x 33 yds Free Style Relay—1. Fortuna; 2. Combined Services; Time: 72.5.

Water-Polo—Fortuna 3; Combined Services 1.

WORLD FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Brussels, July 26.—Hungary won the men's team sabre event in the world fencing championships here tonight with three victories in the final pool.

Italy was second with one victory, one draw and one defeat, Poland third with one victory, two defeats and France fourth with one draw.—Reuter.

Resumption Of Test Match Very Likely Today

Leeds, July 27.—Strong sunshine and wind helped the Test pitch at Headingley to recover well for its drenching on Saturday and providing the weather remains fine it is certain that there will be a prompt resumption to the England-Australia Test today.

England still 37 runs behind the Australians' first innings total, have lost one wicket for 62 runs in their second innings.

Mr J. H. Nash, the Yorkshire secretary, said that today the pitch may well be back to something near its firm condition of Friday. "We rarely get sticky wickets here," he commented, "and I do not think it will be difficult."

The weather forecast issued at 2000 GMT yesterday for the Leeds area today was: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, showers and bright periods, showers heavy at times with hail and thunder.—Reuter.

County Cricket

Century By Cox Saves Sussex From Collapse Against Kent

London, July 26.—A fine century by George Cox, helped Sussex to recover from an early collapse against Kent today in the only match which was not interrupted by rain.

Sussex, who lost the leadership in the county championship yesterday, had their first three men out for 34 runs when Cox came in to hit up 145. He batted without fault in reaching 102 out of 171 in two and three quarter hours, having then hit 17 fours.

Jim Parks, who made 35, and Don Smith, 23, helped him in good stands for the fourth and fifth wickets.

Geoff Smith was Kent's most successful bowler, taking six for 63 with his medium fast deliveries. At the close Kent had made 60 for one in reply to Sussex's 207.

Jack Livingstone, Northamptonshire's Australian-born batsman, maintained his recent brilliant form by securing a century against Hampshire, his third in successive games. He scored 134 in four hours and 40 minutes, hitting 15 boundaries.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES: At Chesterfield: Derbyshire 130, Kelly 62, versus Lancashire (to bat), rain restricted play.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 260 for four, Livingstone 100, versus Hampshire, rain restricted play.

COUNTY CRICKET TABLE

Leading places in the County Cricket championship table and batting and bowling averages, including matches ending July 22, were:

County Championship									
	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tied	No Result	Lead in Match	1st Innings	2nd Innings
	10	2	7	0	0	0	1	122	122
Sussex	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
Gloucestershire	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
Warwickshire	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
Nottinghamshire	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
Derbyshire	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
Yorkshire	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
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Gloucestershire	17	3	6	0	0	0	1	112	112
Warwickshire	17	3</							

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
P.O. Box 53,
Queen's Bldg.
Tel. 26651.



PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Sailed	24 Aug.	Saigon
"VIETNAM"	Sailed	31 Aug.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	Sailed	21 July	26 AUG.
Homeward	Leaves Hongkong	26 Aug.	Via
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	21 Aug.	27 Aug.	Saigon
"VIETNAM"	28 Aug.	14 Sept.	Saigon
"CAMBODGE"	28 Aug.	20 Sept.	Saigon

via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"COURSEULLES"	Sailed	31 August	Japan
Homeward	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"SILVER SANDAL"	Keelung—3 August	4 August	
"MEKONG"	Keelung—19 August	20 August	
"COURSEULLES"	Keelung—4 October	5 October	

4 Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca,
Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
Subject to change without notice.



EVERETT ORIENT LINE
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger
service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-
China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and
Chittagong.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives July 31 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 1 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"LENEVERETT"
Arrives Aug. 3 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 4 for Singapore, Penang,
Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger
service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-
China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay,
Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"LAO"
Arrives July 29 from Japan.
Sails July 30 for Singapore, Port Swetten-
ham, Penang, Madras,
Colombo, Bombay, Karachi,
Khorramshahr, Basrah &
Bahrein.

"STAR ALCYONE"
Arrives Aug. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 22 for Naha & Japan.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Production Of Silk In Japan

Tokyo, July 26.
The production of machine reeled silk during June totalled 12,054 bales against 14,171 bales in May and 12,748 bales in June last year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry disclosed today.

The June figure mainly resulted from shorter working days, 22 in June against 24 in May, arising out of old crop cocoon (new cocoons needed to be dried and therefore were not for immediate consumption).

Of 12,054 bales, 13-15 denier constituted 1,450 bales, 20-22 denier 10,320 bales and other deniers 872 bales.

The number of filatures in operation during June was 230 against 271 in May while reeling machines in operation numbered 39,191 or a decline of five per cent.

The consumption of cocoons totalled 10,205,108 pounds or 13 per cent less than in May while stocks of cocoons at the end of the month amounted to 41,842-858 pounds or an increase of six per cent.

The Ministry also stated that the June export of raw silk totalled 3,812 bales including 3,141 bales of machine reeled silk and 671 bales of dupion. Compared with May, machine reeled silk declined by three per cent and dupion by one per cent.—France-Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	10.95
British note (per £1)	2.80
Indonesian guilder (per 100)	15.50
Siam Tuala (per 100)	25.00
Singapore (Straits)	1.25
71C Straits (per 100)	8.50

SECOND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Empire Leaders To Meet In Canberra Toward End Of This Year

WORKERS CALL FOR ASIA TALKS

Kuala Lumpur, July 26.
A resolution urging an Asian conference of rubber workers will be tabled for discussion at the fifth annual delegates' conference of the Federation of All Malayan Estates Staff Union here on Sunday.

The resolution calls for the Malayan Trade Union Council to invite Asian regional organizations. It says that international action by plantation workers is needed to find ways of stabilizing the price of rubber and to prevent deterioration in the employment standard of plantation workers in Asia.

The annual report of the Federation of All Malayan Estates Staff Union says a "full-blooded" inquiry is necessary if the rubber industry is to survive as the basic factor in Malaya's economic progress. It adds that the FAMESU Council is fully convinced that the problem of the industry is rationalism and not nationalism.

"The rubber industry in Malaya has not taken full advantage of modern methods in administration, equipment and efficiency," said the report.

"The industry is still run on a laissez-faire policy and the number of middlemen enjoying the fruits of shareholders and workers is numerous," concluded the report.—United Press

Convertibility Of Sterling The Main Talking-Point?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 26.
Arrangements are being made for the next Commonwealth economic conference. The details have yet to be worked out but it is understood that the meeting will be held in Canberra around the turn of the year.

There are strong reasons why it has been decided to hold the next conference away from London. In the first place, several members of the Commonwealth feel the United Kingdom Government is in a more favourable position to press its own point of view when these conferences are held at its own front door-step.

In fact, it is felt the talks should take place in the various Commonwealth capitals in turn.

The Australian Government is reported to share this feeling. But in waiting to get on host to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in a few months' time, it has stressed another important consideration.

The Australian Ministers could hardly be expected to travel to London in December or January and return in time for the Queen's visit to Australia in February.

They have, in any case, done their fair share of globe-trotting. Mr. Menzies, the Prime Minister, has been in Britain three times in the past 12 months and recently returned from another trip—this time to South Africa.

The Australian Ministers quite rightly feel therefore that it is time their Commonwealth colleagues came to them.

WHOLE FIELD
Unlike previous Commonwealth economic conferences the next meeting will not concentrate on any specific problem but will range over the whole field of sterling area policy.

This does not mean, however, that the Canberra talks will be any less important than those held in London since the war.

There is a growing belief that the Commonwealth should get together more often to discuss economic policy. The Prime Minister spent only one day discussing economic affairs when they met in London after the Conference so a year will have elapsed between the last full conference and the next.

Despite criticism that the Finance Ministers meet too infrequently to really understand each other's problems, the United Kingdom Government has given no encouragement to those who want it to take the initiative in forming a permanent organization to co-ordinate Commonwealth economic policies on a day-to-day basis.

CONVINCING COUNTER
The call for such an organization was taken up by the official Opposition during the recent debate in the House of Commons on Colonial development.

Their spokesman, Mr. Shinwell, suggested that the economic advancement of the Colonies was as much a matter for the other Commonwealth countries as it was for the United Kingdom.

They ought, he said, to be constantly concerning themselves with this and other aspects of economic policy through a Commonwealth economic council sitting in London.

This idea is not new and it is not confined to Opposition circles. But hitherto the Government has always been able to cope with any such convincing arguments.

In the first place, it is wrong to believe that the Commonwealth governments lose touch with each other between conferences. Their respective High Commissioners meet often in London to discuss economic and other matters of common interest.

BUTLE ARGUMENT
But there is a more subtle argument against setting up a permanent body to co-ordinate Commonwealth economic policy.

Commonwealth policy in this respect means largely sterling area policy. But the sterling area is not an "organization" in the generally accepted meaning of the term. It is simply a loose association of countries who find it convenient to carry on their trade in sterling.

There are sentimental ties, certainly, but it is mutual interest and not sentiment which keeps the sterling area together. No member of the Commonwealth is bound to stay within the sterling area if it suits it. It would be better off out of it. Each country has to weigh the advantages of membership against the disadvantages.

To use terms to the formal steps to the sterling area and set up a permanent organization to watch over its affairs would conflict with certain members' concepts of economic independence.

Exchange Still Dull But Undertone Better

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London July 26.
Stock Exchange business was again on the quiet side last week but the previous week's improved tone was maintained.

Features of the market were the opening of dealings in the new English Electric debenture stock and the result of the Government's conversion offer to holders of 2½ per cent National War Bonds 1952-54.

The turnover in the new English Electric stock on the first day of dealings was estimated at between £750,000 and £1,000,000.

A premium of 2½ was established and this has since widened to a 2½ premium.

The result of the Government conversion offer was closely in line with the market's expectations.

Holders of £307,000,000 of 1952-54 stock accepted the invitation to convert at par into a corresponding issue maturing in 1954-55.

It is believed that the department participated heavily in this conversion but outside holders are estimated to have converted about £175,000,000 of the stock.

ANOTHER OFFER?
With £413,000,000 of unconverted stock to be dealt with by next March and £377,000,000 of 1½ per cent serial Funding Stock maturing in November, a further big Government funding operation cannot be long delayed.

The market has concluded, therefore, that prices will remain firm.

The conversion result, however, was not a factor in the gilt-edged market. Medium-dated Government securities were still in demand and there has been some interest in corporation stocks.

Ayr County Council, the next local authority to approach the market for a long time, has taken advantage of the recent rise of prices to raise the issue price of its £5,000,000 of 4 per cent stock to £7½ compared with £6½ which other corporation stocks have been issued in the past three months.

In the industrial market, electrical issues were hit by the disappointing results announced by General Electric whose profits slumped £2,400,000.

NEW TALKS
But prices elsewhere remained firm and there were further gains in textiles, particularly woolen issues, and in colliery shares.

Stores were also active. Woolworths and Marks and Spencer's

Raw Cotton For Japan

Tokyo, July 26.
The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced today that the import of 170,000 bales of raw cotton is being planned for July-September period.

A total of 150,000 bales valued at US\$27,775,000 will come from the dollar area while the remaining 20,000 bales worth US\$3,850,000 from sterling area. The dollar cotton will come from the United States, Mexico, and sterling cotton from Egypt, Pakistan, Burma, India and Uganda, the announcement said.—France-Press.

The rubber industry in Malaya has not taken full advantage of modern methods in administration, equipment and efficiency," said the report.

"The industry is still run on a laissez-faire policy and the number of middlemen enjoying the fruits of shareholders and workers is numerous," concluded the report.—United Press

WHOLE FIELD
Unlike previous Commonwealth economic conferences the next meeting will not concentrate on any specific problem but will range over the whole field of sterling area policy.

This does not mean, however, that the Canberra talks will be any less important than those held in London since the war.

There is a growing belief that the Commonwealth should get together more often to discuss economic policy. The Prime Minister spent only one day discussing economic affairs when they met in London after the Conference so a year will have elapsed between the last full conference and the next.

Despite criticism that the Finance Ministers meet too infrequently to really understand each other's problems, the United Kingdom Government has given no encouragement to those who want it to take the initiative in forming a permanent organization to co-ordinate Commonwealth economic policies on a day-to-day basis.

CONVINCING COUNTER
The call for such an organization was taken up by the official Opposition during the recent debate in the House of Commons on Colonial development.

Their spokesman, Mr. Shinwell, suggested that the economic advancement of the Colonies was as much a matter for the other Commonwealth countries as it was for the United Kingdom.

They ought, he said, to be constantly concerning themselves with this and other aspects of economic policy through a Commonwealth economic council sitting in London.

This idea is not new and it is not confined to Opposition circles. But hitherto the Government has always been able to cope with any such convincing arguments.

In the first place, it is wrong to believe that the Commonwealth governments lose touch with each other between conferences. Their respective High Commissioners meet often in London to discuss economic and other matters of common interest.

BUTLE ARGUMENT
But there is a more subtle argument against setting up a permanent body to co-ordinate Commonwealth economic policy.

Commonwealth policy in this respect means largely sterling area policy. But the sterling area is not an "organization" in the generally accepted meaning of the term. It is simply a loose association of countries who find it convenient to carry on their trade in sterling.

There are sentimental ties, certainly, but it is mutual interest and not sentiment which keeps the sterling area together. No member of the Commonwealth is bound to stay within the sterling area if it suits it. It would be better off out of it. Each country has to weigh the advantages of membership against the disadvantages.

To use terms to the formal steps to the sterling area and set up a permanent organization to watch over its affairs would conflict with certain members' concepts of economic independence.

British Grants To Colonies

The United Kingdom has made grants to the Colonies since 1920 totalling nearly £311 million.

This includes an estimate of £27½ million for the present financial year and over £203 million promised for the future. Details of these loans and grants were given by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, in a Parliamentary written reply.

He said that in addition to direct grants and gifts, other large sums had been transferred from British public funds to the Colonies. These included loans to the Colonial Development Corporation and advances to the Overseas Food Corporation.

Trusts stock loans raised by the Colonies in London since 1920 added a further £220 million to U.K. capital exports to the Colonies.

The Colonial Secretary's statement shows that Colonial Development and Welfare grants, actually made or promised, amount for over a half of all financial assistance given by the United Kingdom to the Colonies since 1920.

WAR COMPENSATION
Including the estimate for the current year, and the further amount promised, these grants have totalled £140 million since the end of World War II. This compares with less than £20 million provided for Colonial development and welfare in the period from 1920 to 1945.

Other grants have included nearly £38 million in aid of Colonial administration, £30 million to Malta for war damage, £23 million for internal security in Malaya, West Africa and the West Indies, and nearly £21 million for war damage compensation in the Far East, and £19 million to meet the cost of maintaining Forces in Malaya.

Smaller sums went to aid reconstruction and rehabilitation in the Colonial territories after the war and to subsidize food.

Besides supplying direct assistance to the Colonies, the United Kingdom has also waived claims amounting to more than £23 million, in respect of loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, the cost of military administration in the Far East, and other Colonial liabilities to the United Kingdom.

This is in line with Professor Roy Harrod's view that for a start, sterling should be made convertible into dollars for "third party" countries—that is, those outside the United States and Western Europe.

This would ease, among other things, continued discrimination against dollar goods and extension of the European Payments Union machinery, which makes European currencies mutually convertible.

It is not suggested that this is the course the Finance Ministers will adopt. But it is an indication that the convertibility debate is still very much alive in Britain.

Loan Request By Taipei

Taipei, July 26.
The provincial government of Formosa has asked local commercial banks to extend low interest loans to private industrial and mining concerns lacking the necessary running capital.

In response to the Government's call, four commercial banks here—the First Commercial Bank, the Sincere Bank, the Hsin Bank and the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan—are reported to have put aside a total of \$35,000,000 (Taiwan currency), or approximately US\$2,200,000 at the official rate, to finance private industries and business.

In order to carry out the programme satisfactorily, the provincial government has ordered a screening committee to study applications submitted by private concerns. All loans will have to be approved by the Committee.

Hitherto, the Supply Bureau of the provincial government was empowered to make loans of the kind, but being a government organ it was later found unsuited to do the job.—United Press.

Integral Part

London, July 26.
Mr. Richard Stokes, Industrial and Air Minister of Raw Materials in the Labour Government, said in the House of Commons tonight that the cotton industry was an integral part of Britain's basic economic life, he said.—Reuter.

New Record Output Of Cotton Cloth

Dacca, July 26.
Cotton cloth output in Japan for June established a new post-war record with 259,597,000 yards.

A Japan Cotton Spinners Association check-up revealed that this figure represented an increase of 8,439,000 yards over May.

Cotton cloth production during the first half of the current year was listed as follows (in 1,000 square yards):

Total output for first half of the year	1,270,043
Corresponding period last year	1,095,848

The breakdown is as follows: Output for spinning mills for first half of the year was 400,801, the corresponding period last year was 401,702. Output by weaving mills was 869,192, the corresponding period last year was 694,146.—France-Press.

Burma Rice Problem

Rice is not one of those commodities that dominate world trade or disturb international relations, like wheat or rubber; but in South-East Asia it is often crucially important.

The exporting countries—Burma, Indo-China, Siam—have not, since the war, had any difficulty in disposing of their export surpluses at remunerative prices. On the contrary, the importing countries—India, Ceylon, Indonesia and Malaya—have been hard put to it to buy what they need.

The pressure has been on the exporters to increase their output which, in many countries, still lags behind pre-war averages. New sources of exports have also been tapped. China (only a marginal exporter before the war), Egypt and the United States are now net rice exporters. A record world production of 357,000 million pounds, six per cent more than last year, has been forecast.

In Burma, where rice is grown on 80 per cent of the cultivated land, production and the exportable surplus have been climbing back to pre-war levels. The Burmese economy is heavily dependent on rice not only as its principal product, but as a source of foreign exchange, but also for public finance.

Nearly a fifth of the revenues of the government come from profits of the State Agriculture Marketing Board, which profits by selling Burma's rice exports abroad at a price higher than it pays to the farmers. Any setback in foreign sales of rice is thus doubly unpleasant to the Union of Burma government.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM
Recent reports indicate that Burma is facing a difficult problem in disposing of an export surplus of rice estimated to be 1.5 million tons in 1953. So far inter-governmental contracts have been arranged for the sale of 600,000 tons, but no official market for the balance is in sight.

The government does not want to accept lower prices—which would probably solve the problem of the surplus—primarily because it would be extremely embarrassing to the budget. The Minister of Agriculture, Thakin Kyau Dun, has appealed to farmers to store their rice until the government is able to straighten out the price question.

Meanwhile, in the search for a convenient "whipping-boy" for Burma's present misfortune, opinion has hardened against the United States.

The Burmese claim that the United States is planning to cut Burma's rice markets—presumably by itself exporting rice to South-East Asia—with the object of bringing Burma into the American sphere of influence.

This explanation flatters the State Department's indifference with people such as Mr. Nehru and takes no account of the limited capacity of the United States to supply the rice needs of the area. The unpleasant fact is that with a buyers' market emerging, the inherent inflexibility of a government selling cartel is once again being demonstrated.—The Economist.

RICE SURPLUS

Washington, July 26.
The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that Burma has a larger surplus of rice for export than had been expected.

The Department said indications are that at least 1,500,000 long tons and probably 1,600,000 long tons of milled rice from Burma's 1952-53 crop will be purchased by the State Agricultural Marketing Board for sale abroad.—United Press.

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CHINA MAIL

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MONDAY, JULY 27, 1953.

SHEAFFERS
Skip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Enter A Stranger

AROUND a mobile cam-
teen stationed near the
Euston Road, the late-night
regulars stood in groups,
sipping sweet tea, talking
lightly of world affairs and
gravely of the next day's
racing prospects.

A friendly, decorous company,
mostly men who worked at
Euston, St. Pancras or King's
Cross stations, who were on
their way home.

Into their midst there
presently came a stranger, a lean,
hollow-cheeked, hungry-looking
man, who stalked to the
counter and demanded: "Gimme
a cuppa and ten fags."

He was served, paid for what
he was given and drank the cup
of tea in one enormous gulp.
"TURN IT IN," he said.

"NOTHER cuppa," he said.
The stranger took it, paid for
it, then he turned to the
ground, smashing the cup and
splashing the regulars.

"Now, now," they said, "turn
it in."

But a strange change had
come over the newcomer, and a
strange look was in his eye. He
picked up a tray of empty cups
and threw it into the air.

He delivered a savage right
hook at a glass showcase in
which sandwiches were display-
ed, and shattered it. The regu-
lars watched, fascinated.

Then the stranger brought
from his pocket a jack-knife,
opened it and called across the
counter to the cafe's proprietor,
who had been doing his accounts:
"Come outside and fight, so-and-
so."

THE CHALLENGE

HE brandished his knife and
glared ferociously at him.
The regulars put down their cups
of tea and melted away. The
manager stayed where he was,
behind the counter.

"Come out and fight," the
stranger repeated, standing
astir the broken crockery. But
the challenge was not taken up,
and now he seemed at a loss to
know what to do next.

Displaying no sense of climax,
he folded up the jack-knife and
walked away.

As soon as the stranger was
gone, the cafe proprietor ran
out and telephoned for the
police. A sergeant arrived and
began to take notes; the regulars
drifted back in ones and twos.

"There he is," cried one of
them, pointing towards the main
road.

The stranger, seeing he was
spotted, turned on his heel. The
sergeant gave chase and caught
him.

I WENT HAYWIRE

NEXT morning, at the Clerken-
well court, the stranger,
whose name turned out to be
Rob, pleaded guilty to charges
against him of wilfully damaging
40 cups and a plate-glass show-
case.

He pleaded not guilty to a
charge that said he "without
lawful excuse," had carried an
offensive weapon in his possession in a
public place.

The story was told to Mr. Frank
Powell, the magistrate, and Rob,
in the witness box, swore the
affair had begun with his com-
plaining he had been short-
changed.

"Next thing was, someone
brought a tray of cups down on
my head," he said, "and that
made me go haywire."

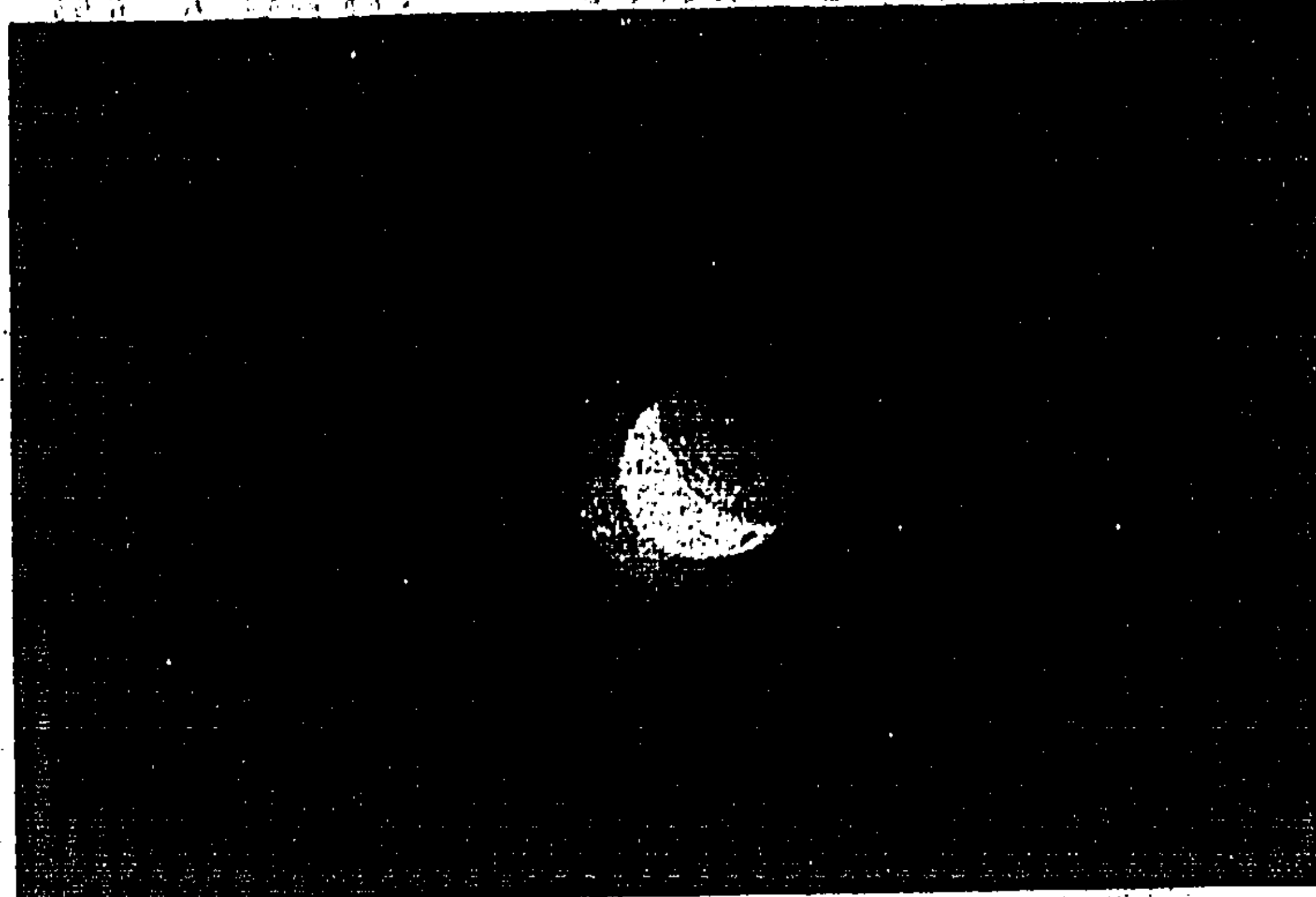
The knife, he said, he used in
his private job for scraping his
brushes. Marks on the knife
seemed to prove what he said
was true, and the magistrate dis-
missed the knife charge, noting it
had been brought under the act
designed to prevent crimes of
violence.

A VIOLENT MAN

"HOWEVER," he said to Rob,
"I'm quite satisfied you
are a violent man, prepared to
threaten people with a knife."
The law is adequate to all
occasions, and it is adequate
now. For wilful damage, you
will go to prison two months.

"Further, you will enter into
recognisances of £50 with a
surety of £50, to be of good be-
haviour for 12 months. If you
fail to do that, you
will go to prison for a further
three months as a disturber of
the peace."

Last Night's Eclipse Of The Moon



This striking picture of last night's eclipse of the moon, which was visible in Hongkong, was taken by a staff photographer.

Text Of The Truce Ricksha To Be Returned To Coolie

(Continued from Page 1)

aircraft, armoured vehicles,
weapons and ammunition pro-
vided, however, that combat
aircraft, armoured vehicles,
weapons and ammunition which
are destroyed, damaged, worn
out or used up during the period
of the armistice may be re-
placed on the basis of a piece
for a piece of the same effec-
tiveness and the same type.

"Ensure that personnel who
violate any of the provisions of
this armistice agreement are
adequately punished."

"Ensure that all members and
other personnel of the Neutral
Nations Supervisory Commission
and the Neutral Nations Re-
patriation Commission shall en-
joy the freedom and facilities
necessary for the proper exercise
of their functions, including
privileges, treatment and im-
munities equivalent to those
ordinarily enjoyed by accredited
diplomatic personnel under
international usage."

"A military demarcation line
shall be fixed and both sides
shall withdraw two kilometres
from this line so as to establish
a demilitarised zone between
the opposing forces. A demil-
tarised zone shall be estab-
lished as a buffer zone to prevent
the occurrence of incidents
which might lead to a resump-
tion of hostilities."

POW PROVISION

The provisions for the return
of prisoners accepting repatriation
were:

"Within 60 days after this
armistice agreement becomes
effective, each side shall, with-
out offering any hindrance,
directly repatriate and hand
over in groups all those prisoners
of war in its custody who
insist on repatriation to the
side to which they belong at the
time of capture."

"Each side shall release all
those remaining prisoners of
war, who are not directly
repatriated, from its military
control and from its custody
and hand them over to the
Neutral Nations Repatriation
Commission for disposition."

This repatriation was to be
completed within 60 days of
the armistice signing.

Panmunjom — site of the
truce negotiations — was se-
lected as the area where prisoners
of war would be delivered
and received by both sides,
but other reception areas could
be designated, if necessary, by
a committee set to co-ordinate
the specific repatriation plans
of the United Nations and the
Communists and to co-ordinate
the work of the Joint Red
Cross teams.

These Red Cross teams would
be composed of representatives
of the National Red Cross so-
cieties of the countries con-
tributing forces to the United
Nations Command and the Na-
tional societies of Korea and
China.

They would perform humani-
tarian services for the welfare
of the returned prisoners and
work in prisoner of war camps.

The Military Armistice Com-
mission established under the
truce agreement would be com-
posed of five senior officers of
the United Nations Command
and five of the North Korean
and Chinese Commands. Six of
the ten-man commission would
have the rank of General or
Admiral.

Their general mission was
specified as "to supervise the im-
plementation of the armistice

agreement and to settle through
negotiations any violations."
The Commission would have
its headquarters at Panmunjom.
It would be authorised to de-
tach joint observer teams to
investigate any reports of truce
violations, to ask the Neutral
Nations Supervisory Commission
to conduct special inspections
outside the demilitarised zone
where violations had been re-
ported.

The Military Commission may
make recommendations to the
commanders of the opposing sides
on amendments or additions to
the armistice agreement, which
would be designed to ensure a
more effective armistice.

The four-nation Neutral Super-
visory Commission, which would
have 20 neutral nation inspection
teams, would not, however, be
authorised to conduct inspections
of any secret weapons held by
either side.

SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The section of the agreement
concerning the functions and
authority of the Supervisory
Commission and the inspection
teams said:

"The inspection of combat
aircraft, armoured vehicles,
weapons and ammunition by the
neutral nation inspection teams
shall be such as to enable them
to properly insure that rein-
forcing combat aircraft, armoured
vehicles, weapons, and
ammunition are not being
introduced into Korea; but this
shall not be construed as
authorising inspections or
examinations of any secret
designs or characteristics of any
combat aircraft, armoured vehi-
cles, weapons or ammunition."

"The State Department text
declared the agreement as one
between the United Nations
Commander-in-Chief, the
Supreme Commander of the
Korean People's Army, and the
Commander of the Chinese
People's Volunteers."

The agreement laid down
that the military demarcation
line "shall be plainly marked"
as directed by the Military
Armistice Commission, and that
the Commanders of the oppos-
ing sides would erect suitable
markers along the boundary
between the demilitarised zone
and their respective areas.

OPEN TO SHIPPING

It also specified that "the
waters of the Han river estuary
shall be open to civil shipping
on both sides wherever one
bank is controlled by one side
and the other bank is controlled
by the other side."

"Civil shipping of each side
shall have unrestricted access
to the land under the military
control of that side."

It prohibited any hostile act
within, from or against the
demilitarised zone, and barred
any crossing by civilian or
military personnel of the
military demarcation line with-
out authorisation from the
Military Armistice Com-
mission.

No one within the demil-
tarised zone would be allowed
to enter the territory under the
military control of either side
unless authorised by the military
commander into whose territory
entry is sought.

Only persons concerned with
civil administration and those
specifically authorised by the
Military Commission would be
permitted to enter the demil-
tarised buffer zone.

They, however, would not pre-
vent the complete freedom of
movement to, from and within the

"And what have you to say in
the matter?" enquired Mr. Thomas
Tam of Chan Bing-nam, a
ricksha-puller, in Central Court
this morning in connection with
an accident involving his
ricksha.

"I have nothing to say in this
matter except that I don't know
anything about it and I want my
ricksha back please," replied
Chan. "The Police have put it
in prison and I have nothing to
do until they let it go again."

It appeared, from subsequent
interchanges in Court, that Chan
had not been pulling the ricksha
at 3.25 p.m. on May 7, the time
of the accident, he was on a
"day" shift—from 4 a.m. to 3
p.m.—and it was the night-
puller of the ricksha, Tse Choy,
who should have been in Court.

"And where is he?" enquired
the Magistrate.

"He is locked up in Central
Police Station," replied Chan.
He added that he couldn't say
why he was locked up.

The Magistrate said that there
appeared to be no evidence in
connection with Chan, and in-
structed the Prosecuting officer
to make arrangements for the
release of the ricksha.

Radio Hongkong

6. Time Signal and
Programme Summary: 0.02 Chuk
renewed his offer presented by
radio. "Let's join in—Miss
Pussy goes to her cupboard and
Miss Pussy goes to her cupboard
and Miss Pussy goes to her cup-
board." The programme was
interrupted by a commercial
for South American Merry-go-
rounds. The programme was
interrupted by a commercial
for South American Merry-go-
rounds. The programme was
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for South American Merry-go-
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7. South American Merry-go-
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interrupted by a commercial
for South American Merry-go-
rounds.

Six Paper Firms Sue Company For Breach Of Contracts

Six paper firms sued the United Development Co. Ltd., of Hong-
kong and Shanghai Bank Building in the Supreme Court before Mr
Justice Gould this morning for breach of contracts in respect of a total of
1,500 long tons of newsprint which were to have arrived by three ships in
May, June and July, 1950. The contract prices for the newsprint totalled
\$854,506.56.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant firm failed to deliver any
of the goods in the contracts and that they repudiated their liability and
refused to perform the contracts causing plaintiffs to suffer heavy losses
in each case. They asked for the difference between the contract prices
and the market price at the date of repudiation as damages.

Mr Charles Losoby Q.C.,
instructed by Mr J. H. G. Way
of Stewart and Co., represented
the six firms while Mr John
McNeill Q.C., instructed by Mr
F. G. Nigel of Johnson, Stokes
and Master, appeared for the
defendant firm.

The Foo Yau Paper Co. of 38
Bonham Strand East claimed
damages in respect of four con-
tracts for a total of 700 long tons
of newsprint worth \$357,004.80.
They also claimed the return of a
\$12,895.68 deposit paid in
respect of one of the contracts.

The Che San Co. of 58 Des
Voeux Road Central claimed for
newsprint for 200 tons worth
\$128,950.80.

The Fook Hing Paper Co. of 60
Bonham Strand East, claimed
damages in respect of 100
tons worth \$64,232.16.

The Loo Lam Tin Paper Co. of
122 Bonham Strand East
claimed for 100 tons worth
\$62,668.48.

The Kai Tai and Co. of 60
Connaught Road Central claim-
ed their two contracts to be for
a total of 300 tons priced at
\$177,372.10.

The Wing Lok Street Paper Co.
of 16 Wing Lok Street claimed
for a contract for 100 tons at a
price of \$64,232.16.

DEFENDANTS' CLAIM

Defendants claimed that they
did not enter into the con-
tracts with the plaintiffs but
traded with them for their
benefit. They also claimed that if
there were such contracts plaintiffs
failed to pay the required
amount of deposit in each case
within the times specified.

In the alternative, the defend-
ants claimed that the respective
deposits had been paid to the
plaintiffs and had been used by
them to pay the required amount
of deposit in each case.

According to Mr Losoby, the
contracts were entered into on
April 27, 1950 and June 21, 1950,
and in every case the alleged
deposits were paid to the defend-
ant company by Henry Shek, signing
himself as manager of the defend-
ant company. The defendant denied
he had authority to do so.

In every case the plaintiffs
were executed by persons who
approached the plaintiffs and asked
if they wished to purchase newsprint.
The plaintiffs claimed that the
defendant firm had been paid the
deposits and that the broker went
back to the offices of the defendant
firm and returned the deposits.
The plaintiffs claimed that the
defendant firm had been paid the
deposits and that the broker went
back to the offices of the defendant
firm and returned the deposits.

TOTAL DEPOSITS
The total amount of deposits paid
was some \$185,000 all of which
with the exception of one amount
of \$12,895.68 was paid in cheques
payable to the United Development
Company. The exception was
made up in a cheque payable
to the United Development Com-
pany.

Mr Losoby explained that plain-
tiffs were to return the cheques
as they did not suffer any
damage on those. It was sub-
sequently discovered that these
cheques were endorsed "United
Development Co. S.K. Yee, man-
ager" with instructions to be paid
into Shek's private account.

The defendant claimed that the
endorsement was not accepted by
S.K. Yee, managing director of the
defendant firm, the bank had
paid out on cheques on which
signature were forged and it seem-
ed that Henry Shek had embezzled
his employer's money. Shek was in
fact arrested and charged.

The case is proceeding.

Case Adjourned

Mr Lawrence Leong this
morning adjourned the case of
Lo Hung, 40-year-old assistant
manager of Eastern House, on a
charge of knowingly permitting
the premises known as Eastern
House to be used as a brothel
until September 4.

Mr P. C. Woo, representing
the defendant, said that due to
the amended charge which pre-
sented a "knowingly" permit-
ting the premises known as
Eastern House to be used as a
lodging house for prostitutes,
he wanted to cross-examine all
witnesses again.

Inspector J. Andrews acted
for the prosecution.

Court Action Over Property Mortgage

A claim that an equitable mortgage dated
April 7, 1949, and supported by deposit of title
deeds in respect of No. 41 Tung Man Street be
enforced by foreclosure or sale was brought before
the Puisse Judge, Mr Justice C. W. Reece in the
Supreme Court this morning.

The plaintiff, Lam Shau Yee,
merchant, trading as the Wah
Fung Firm of 275 Des Voeux
Road Central claims that an
amount of \$3,053 was still due
and owing.

Defendant, Wong King-wai,
merchant, trading as the Hong-
kong Bombay Trading Company,
of 41 Tung Man Street, denies
the claim and in a statement
of Defence claims the loan on
the mortgage had been repaid.
Defendant counter-claims for
the return of the title deeds to
the property.

Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, in-
structed by Mr M. A. da Silva,
is appearing for the plaintiff
while defendant is represented
by the Hon. Leo d'Almeida, Q.C.,
and Mr Patrick Y. Yu, both in-
structed by Mr C. Y. Kwan.

FOUR POINTS

Mr Bernacchi submitted that
the defendant's Counsel should
begin the case. He said that
before he referred the Court to
the pleadings he would ask his
Lordship to consider the fol-
lowing points which appeared
to him to be admitted facts on
the pleadings:

1.—That there was an
original loan of \$50,000 secured
by a mortgage in writing with
the deposit of the title deeds.
2.—That there was a sub-
sequent partial discharge result-
ing in a new memorandum
being drawn up on April 7,
1949.

3.—That in its present form
it showed a loan of \$30,000.
4.—That the title deeds were
still in the possession of the
plaintiff, as was the document
dated April 7, 1949.

These were admitted facts
but defendant claimed that he
had repaid plaintiff. Counsel's
point was that if defendant
claimed repayment he must
open and prove his case.

After referring the Court to
the pleadings, Mr Bernacchi
submitted that the mortgage, the
deposit of the title deeds and
the original loan being ad-
mitted, plaintiff had a prima
facie right to claim under the
mortgage. If defendant claim-
ed it had been subsequently
discharged, the onus was on him
to show that that was a fact, he
concluded.

His Lordship ruled that Mr
Bernacchi should open the case
and if he failed to establish his
claim that would of course be
the end of the matter.

Mr Bernacchi said the issue
was a simple one although it
was complicated by reason of
the dealings between the parties.
The issue was an issue on
mortgage. Plaintiff claimed that
there was now a total of just
over \$35,000 for principal and
interest due and owing on the
mortgage. A repayment of \$10-
000 in November, 1949, was ad-
mitted. Defendant saying that
he discharged the mortgage ex-
cept possibly some outstanding
interest, and the plaintiff saying
that that reduced the mortgage
to a principal of \$20,000.

FIVE LOANS
The Court would hear evidence
that there was a total of five separate
loans between the parties. Counsel
contended, and some of the five
loans were secured, and some
were not secured, and relative to the five
loans a number of documents had
been produced as well as a number
of payments as to interest.

Counsel produced by agreement
a number of documents, including
delivery orders, letters to Chinese
and English banks, and cheques drawn on
several banks, as well as an agreed
bundle of correspondence.

Mr Bernacchi said that the case of
both parties had developed at least
on or before July 9, 1949. It was

Inchkilda Rescued By Royal Navy

In connection with the
interception, detention and
subsequent release of the
British ss Inchkilda, which
was briefly reported on in
today's press, the following
further particulars have
now been released by the
Royal Navy.

On receipt of information
from the ss Inchkilda that she
had been attacked by gunboats
near Ockseu Island, Commodore
Hongkong ordered HMS
Unicorn (Captain R.R.S. Pen-
father, Royal Navy), who was
in the vicinity, to proceed to the
scene.

At 11.30 a.m. on Sunday July
26, HMS Unicorn sighted the
ss Inchkilda, being escorted
by three gunboats (one ahead
and two astern) apparently
heading for Quemoy. Unicorn
closed the scene and ordered
the gunboats to stop; she re-
ported that none of the riffl
on board could read the signal
and at 12.18 p.m. she ordered
to pass between the vessels, keep-
ing her armament trained on
the gunboats. Nine minutes
later Unicorn reported that she
had succeeded in stopping the
Inchkilda and the escorting
gunboats had gone alongside
the Inchkilda to disembark a
boarding party which had
panicked and was leaving the
Inchkilda in hurried confusion.
Having re-embarked their
boarding party, the gunboats
made off on their best speed in
the direction of Chimo Bay.

FIRED ON

In a subsequent interview the
Master of the ss Inchkilda in-
formed the Captain of HMS
Unicorn that he first sighted the
three gunboats at anchor off a
fishing village at Ockseu, a
Nationalist held island. At 7.23
a.m. the gunboats weighed
anchor and about five minutes
later opened fire on the In-
chkilda. At 7.55 a.m. the
Inchkilda stopped after some 200
rounds of small calibre had been
fired at her; she had been hit
six times on the port side, but
there were no casualties and
little damage was caused.

The Master further stated
that at approximately 9.45 a.m.
the gunboats put a well armed
boarding party consisting of some
25 probable soldiers on board
the Inchkilda and ordered the
ship to proceed to Ockseu. The
Master refused to approach close
to the island, and after considerable
delay while the Chinese argued,
the ship was headed for Quemoy
at 9.45 a.m. Shortly after this
she was sighted by HMS
Unicorn.

After the interview the Master
returned to his ship and the
Inchkilda proceeded to her
destination.

'What's His Line?' Solution
See Page Three
PASTRYCOOK
—London Express Service

Police Back From Leave

Several members of the Hong-
kong Police Force returned in
RMS Corfu from home leave in
the United Kingdom this morn-
ing. They were Mr H.W.E.
Heath, Assistant Commissioner
of Police, accompanied by Mrs
Heath, their two children and
emah; Mr W. Segre, Senior
Superintendent of Police, Mrs
Segre and child; Sub-Insps.
C. G. March and Mrs March;
Sub-Insps. F. J. McIntosh; Sub-
Insps. J. Martin; Sub-Insps.
J. M. Martin, Mrs Martin and
child; and Sub-Insps. M.
O'Sullivan.

Also arriving were Mrs White,
wife of Inspector R.F.G. White
and their two children; and Mrs
McCreton, wife of Sub-Inspector
H.V. McCreton and their two
children.

These were admitted facts
but defendant claimed that he
had repaid plaintiff. Counsel's
point was that if defendant
claimed repayment he must
open and prove his case.

After referring the Court to
the pleadings, Mr Bernacchi
submitted that the mortgage, the
deposit of the title deeds and
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